

Students fight for residence

by Portia Priegert

About forty students from Grande Prairie Regional College (GPRC) demonstrated outside the provincial legislature yesterday to protest the lack of student housing for their institution.

Chanting "No res, no students" and carrying placards urging the government to build a student residence in Grande Prairie, the students marched for 15 minutes before four of the organizers met with Minister of Education Dave King.

The vacancy rate in Grande Prairie is less than one per cent, and students say there is a shortage of reasonably priced accommodation.

However, apparently little was accomplished in the meeting between King and the Grande Prairie representatives. According to GPRC Students' Union vice-president Andy Beal, King said government funds for a residence either have been included in next year's provincial budget, or not.

Beal says he hopes they're in the budget, which will be released in April, but if not, he hopes they may be allotted some money

from a special fund not included in the budget.

Beal says King acknowledged the students' problem, but questioned the use of a protest to make their point.

"But there comes a time when you have to do something like this," says Beal. "We've been waiting for a residence for three or four years."

Currently there is no student housing in Grande Prairie, meaning all students have to compete for housing in the private sector where the booming economy has resulted in a vacancy rate of only 0.2 per cent.

Another protestor and GPRC student councillor Jason Zahara agrees that it is "very difficult" for students to find a place to live in Grande Prairie.

"A lot of students lose interest in coming here because they have such a hard time finding a place to live," he says.

Zahara says many students are forced to live in highly-priced apartments, paying as much as \$467 per month for a two-bedroom suite.

Continued on page 2



Grande Prairie Regional College students marching outside the legislature yesterday.

the Gateway

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1980

Definition of a Soviet ballet trio . . .

. . . a quartet returning from international tour.

SUB expansion no; charity yes

U of A students have indicated that the expansion and renovation of SUB isn't worth \$7.00 per student annually but that a charitable fund at fifty cents per year is worthwhile.

This verdict was brought down in last Friday's SU referendum, where an attempt to gain expansion funds was narrowly defeated, while the effort to

create the Eugene L. Brody Fund was passed handily.

With 2343 votes cast, unofficial statistics show 54.3% of the voters said "no" to the Students' Union plan to increase SU fees by \$7.00. The actual vote count was 1273 opposed, 1070 in favor.

The Eugene Brody Fund, which will be established to

distribute funds to worthwhile charitable causes, won a fairly easy victory, with almost 60 per cent of the 2336 ballots cast indicating support for the program. Unofficial figures show the vote to be 1422 to 914 in favor.

Outgoing SU vp internal Sharon Bell says the results of the expansion referen-

dum "obviously puts us in a bad position."

This does not mean the various expansion projects will be scrapped, however. "The projects will be delayed and we'll need to push for external funding," said Bell, "and we'll be approaching funding from a new angle."

Bell isn't sure why the referendum was defeated, but thinks that the timing of the vote had something to do with it.

"I think there was a psychological link between the upcoming tuition increase and

the proposed fee increase," she postulated, "and even though there is no real connection, many students perceived it."

Bell was pleased with the voter turnout, however.

"There seems to have been a greater interest in this issue than I had anticipated."

The expansion proposal suffered the worst in CAB, where a total of 511 votes were cast at two polling stations. Of these, 303 were against the proposal.

The expansion referendum

Continued on page 2

Students present brief to Board of Governors Rent protest on the move

by Keith Krause

The Students' Union today voiced its opposition to the proposed rent increases for student housing.

In a brief presented to the Board of Governors' (B of G) Finance Committee, the SU recommended limiting the maximum rent increase in residences and Michener Park to the projected inflation rate. The SU also

proposed a reduction in the rent increase in Garneau to 5 per cent above the rate of inflation.

"They're (the B of G) getting a break-even budget at the expense of student concerns," said Dean Olmstead, SU president.

"We're accepting the principle of a rent increase, to account for inflation, but we're asking for some concessions," said SU researcher Stuart MacKay.

"We've even recognized that housing in Garneau is undervalued," said MacKay. "Because of this, we recommend a rent increase of 5 per cent over inflation to cover part of the deficit."

The SU presentation also criticized the focus of the Housing and Food Services Committee.

"It's Housing and Food Services' responsibility to look out for student concerns, and they haven't done that at all," said Olmstead.

"We feel student housing should be given a higher priority," MacKay said.

The SU brief also points out some discrepancies in the report presented to the Board of Governors Finance Committee.

"The average rent increase in North Garneau was 11.8% when the report was presented to the General Faculties Council (GFC) Housing and Food Services Committee, but in this report it is 16.9%," said MacKay.

"We want to know where this discrepancy came from," he said.

Olmstead questioned the timing of the increase, saying, "It looks like they're taking advantage of the rent decontrol scheduled for June 1."

He also said the increase was "unreasonably high for a single year."

MacKay echoed his sentiments.

"They're trying to eliminate a deficit problem which has been building for some years in one year," he said.

Olmstead also disagreed with the contention that a failure

Continued on page 2



Dean Olmstead



The Aggies were shovelling it . . . er, that is, pitching it all last week during Ag Week on campus. This picture just proves that it takes 13 Aggies to load bales — one to pitch and 12 to think about hog prices.

The Colony

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CALENDAR CHANGE SPRING SESSION 1980

OCCTH 208 will run in the first term of Spring Session, concurrent with OCCTH 207, and not in second term as indicated in the Special Sessions Calendar.

This change was made in order that students enrolling in both of these program prerequisites may complete them in three weeks rather than six. Both courses remain subject to cancellation if minimum enrolment is not received.

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A&W

Fight, from page 1

"I've heard of as many as four students sharing a two-bedroom apartment," he says.

U of A Students' Union president-elect Nolan Astley, Federation of Alberta Students executive officer Lake Sagaris and members of the opposition Grant Notley and Bob Clark expressed support for the students during the two-hour protest.

Charity, from page 1

was also, soundly defeated in Mechanical Engineering, Medical Sciences, Lister Hall and Fine Arts/Law, while it won narrow victories in the Arts Building, SUB, Humanities, and the Advance Poll.

The Eugene Brody Fund vote did well almost everywhere, losing only at the Mechanical Engineering polling station.

Rent, from page 1

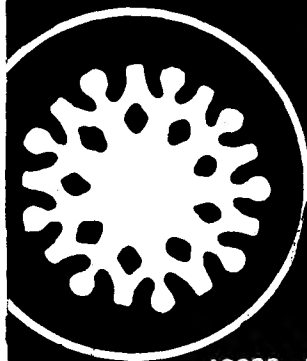
to increase rents would put immediate pressure on the academic side of the university budget.

"The budget for this year is fixed," he said. "A larger deficit will have no harmful short term effects."



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Canadian University Press

National Notes

Classes cancelled for rally

TORONTO (CUP) — York University students ended their four-day occupation of the president's office with a victory March 20 when the administration agreed to cancel classes for the March 27 rally against tuition increases.

The students had camped out in president Ian MacDonald's office, demanding the university cancel classes so that students could attend the mass rally at the Ontario Legislature called to protest tuition increases of up to 17.5 per cent and education cutbacks.

At midnight March 20 an agreement was reached and the students went home. A university spokesperson said classes will be cancelled from noon til 6 p.m. on the day of the rally.

Dave St. Jean, a first-year arts student, said in a telephone interview from the president's office during the occupation that 45 people entered MacDonald's office March 17 and talked with him for more than an hour about their protest. MacDonald then left and the students settled in.

St. Jean said the occupation was inspired by the success earlier this month of the student occupiers at Laurentian University in Sudbury, who were able to get promises of support from university president Henry Best.

Dial-a-fink at Carleton

OTTAWA (CUP) — It started with a dial-a-prayer- and dial-a-bottle. But dial-a-fink is no dial-a-joke.

Dial-a-fink is Carleton University's latest attempt to rid the campus of sexist and racist graffiti. The graffiti war heated up in the fall when members of the Carleton Women's centre decided to spray paint over sexist drawings and slogans pointed on the campus tunnel system and in carparks.

Then they found their own names and vicious slurs spray painted on campus as well.

So now Carleton University has set up a 24-hour telephone hotline. A recorded message asks callers to report the location of the offensive graffiti and university officials check it out.

"We're not out to censor anybody, but when you get individuals' names and racist remarks all over the place, it's not so amusing," says information officer Peter Larock.

The phone system, which costs about \$20 a month to operate, is the first part of a two-pronged attack on the graffiti-plastered walls. The university is planning a general paint job when students finish school this year, said physical plant director Jim Whenham.

Graffiti and artwork judged acceptable by an advisory committee will stay, Whenham said, but everything else will get a coat of paint.

"It's the mindless junk we're going to get rid of. A lot of it is sheer vandalism."

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SALE



No more punk. Well, at least Doug and the Slugs, a Vancouver-based punk band, got their licks in Friday in SUB Theatre before the ban went into effect.

Punk rock banned

The Students' Union is cracking the whip at Edmonton punk rockers.

Students' Union vp internal Sharon Bell says the SU will not be hiring any more individuals or groups which play punk music in Dinwoodie Lounge, RATT or SUB Theatre.

The definition of what constitutes punk music will be left to the discretion of the entertainment directors, says Bell.

According to Bell, the punk ban resulted from a serious of problems with security and vandalism.

At a Dinwoodie social last week featuring The Ozones, a city police paddy wagon was called in after a fight broke out between two punkers.

"Everything came to a head with the 999 concert last weekend," she said. "We had to do something."

The ban will be in effect until April 30, when next year's

SU executive will consider the situation again.

SUB Theatre director Peter Feldman says he thinks the ban is "unfortunate."

"I think the punk audience has just screwed themselves out of a place to have a concert," he says.

"The decision may have been a bit of an over-reaction," he says, "but when you get the kinds of problems we've been having, you have to do something."

Computing holds open house

The University of Alberta Computing Society (UACS) is planning an open house to orient potential students Saturday, March 29.

The open house, co-

sponsored by the Departments of Computing Science, Computing Services and Community Relations, will be open to the general public from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm in General Services.

According to UACS president Steve Dolha, the open house is designed to "show what computing science is like here at the U of A."

"We hope to encourage students from high schools to enroll in computing science," says Dolha.

Department of Computing Science staff will be available throughout the day for consultation on the various courses and

programs offered by the department.

UACS has organized tours of the computer center to be held "at least once every hour," he says.

In addition, there will be various displays located throughout the General Services Building.

Programming language seminars will also be held in Room 357 of the General Services Building hourly.

For further information contact the U of A Computing Society, Room 234 SUB, phone 433-1541.

Lobby of MLAs begins today

by Alexandra Milner

A Federation of Alberta Students (FAS) lobby of provincial MLAs scheduled for this week is gaining momentum.

U of A Students' Union vp external Tema Frank says the response to the tuition increase lobby has been highly satisfactory so far.

"We're getting a better response from the students than from the MLAs," says Frank.

But Frank says she is also "very pleased" with the attitude of the MLAs, adding most of them have been very cooperative in scheduling meetings with students. However, the time factor has been a big problem,

since many MLAs were unavailable until the legislative session began Thursday.

The objective of the lobby, says Frank, is to arrange interviews with as many Edmonton MLAs as possible. This will in no way resemble the 1977 march on the legislature, she emphasizes.

Instead, small groups of three to five students will meet with the MLAs to talk about university problems.

These talks will not even be limited to funding issues, Frank says. The students will be encouraged to pick their own topics, but they will be briefed on the funding and cutback issues. "We want the students to talk

about problems they've experienced," she says.

Each group will include a student who has had some experience dealing with the legislature, but not necessarily a Students' Council member.

The first meetings are scheduled for tomorrow and include the MLAs from Edmonton Strathcona and Athabasca. By the end of the week, Frank says at least ten MLAs will be contacted.

Although students were briefed Monday, other concerned students should contact Tema Frank at the Students' Union offices, 432-4236.

"Love is still the major factor"

Premarital nookie increases

MONTREAL (CUP) — Premarital sex among people in the 19 to 22 age bracket is on the rise, according to two university professors in Quebec.

Robert Gemme and Claude Crepault, teachers in the department of sexology at the University of Quebec at Montreal, have estimated that by 1994, 95 per cent of young people between the ages of 19 and 22 will have premarital sexual relations.

The professors base their findings on a 1977-78 study in which they questioned several hundred unmarried French-speaking Quebecers about their attitudes towards premarital sex.

In a report published in the *Revue Quebecoise de Sexologie*, the authors state that the figure of 94 per cent is a likely maximum when trends over the last ten years are extended into the future.

The professors stress that love will continue to be a determining factor in the sex lives of the great majority of young women.

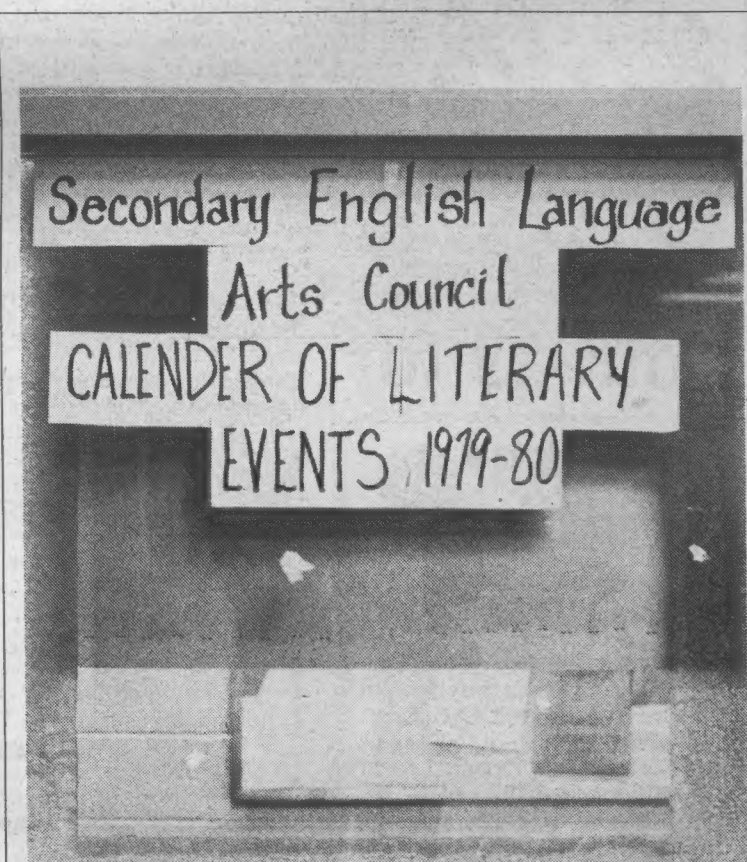
"We have no reason to believe that an important sub-culture based on pleasure will develop alongside the sub-culture of romanticism," they concluded.

The authors say that the great majority of young adults who practice premarital inter-

course no longer consider virginity an ideal. Two traditional arguments in favor of it, they say, seem to have disappeared in the development of a permissive culture: fear of committing a sin and fear of negative social or psychological

effects.

"These young people will be permissive and will contribute as parents to the weakening of the traditional movement of repressing premarital intercourse," the two professors say.



Who said Education students can't write? Calender [kalender] n. machine for pressing and smoothing cloth and paper between rollers. No wonder the school year rolled by for them!

Advocate

by Colin Wong



Did you know that if you are financially constrained and your professor requires that all papers must be typed, you have a right to refuse to comply with that demand?

The case arose early this year in a Commerce course. We felt that the professor's demand was unreasonable because it imposed an additional unnecessary burden on those impoverished students who could not type (and therefore must pay others to type). We recognized his right to require all assignments handed in to be neat and legible (indeed there is a duty for students to hand in legible assignments), but if, in addition, he required that they *must* be typed, he would exceed the scope of his authority.

There is no university regulation in this area, but as in all such cases, a professor must exercise his authority in a reasonable manner.

What is reasonable is a question of facts. In a university setting, expediency and the consequence of the act are usually the most important factors in deciding whether a professor has acted reasonable.

Thus, if a professor cancels a class so he can watch the Grey Cup in Montreal, there is probably nothing that can be done about it. But if he reschedules a test for the same reason, then his students may have grounds for complaint because the rescheduling may upset some students' study plans.

In other words, if the only reason that a professor makes extra demand on his student is for his own convenience, he may do so only if it does not unduly inconvenience his students.

In this particular case, while most students could probably spend an additional \$10 to \$20 per course on typing, such an additional expense would be unjustified if the only reason the professor making the demand was that typed papers were easier to read than legibly handwritten ones.

In any event, we contacted the instructor, and he agreed to relax the requirement for those students who were financially constrained.

Although we were not satisfied that the professor had provided a reasonable explanation to justify his demand, we decided against taking further action because the grievance had been resolved.

The principles applied in this case may apply to others. Very often professors formulate rules without considering all possible ramifications. Some intend them as guidelines, and hope that students observe them. Others intend them as rules to be strictly enforced. But as a general rule, a professor can make extra demands on students only if he has reasonable grounds for doing so. And a student can ask for an exemption from those demands if special circumstances exist to render his professor's requirement unreasonable.

One final word of warning: a student should complain as soon as possible if he thinks that his professor's demand is unreasonable. Acquiescence and delay may be construed as an implied agreement to its reasonableness. We were helpless in one case last year when a student claimed he missed the deadline because he had problems getting his paper typed.

Alberta bound

Sunday's installment of CBC Radio's "Cross Country Checkup" was devoted to the topic of Western separation. The guest on this national phone-in program was an Edmonton businessman who has proposed a separate union of the four western provinces as a result of the federal election.

Various forms of western and Albertan nationalism have been springing up regularly as of late, and all of them tend to blame all of their problems on one man: Pierre Trudeau. Their aims and their complaints are, in a word, preposterous.

Obviously, neither Alberta nor the rest of Canada found political and economic salvation in the short-lived Joe Clark administration. Alberta's business base greedily dreamed that Clark would give Alberta preferential treatment in energy and grain deals, an idea that was not within Clark's desire or power to realize.

But now Joe is gone and that evil Frenchman Trudeau is back in power, establishing a permanent dictatorship, according to many lucid Albertan letter-writers to *The Journal*. Criers of Alberta separatism shriek that independence is the only way to free ourselves from the Eastern hordes.

It seems to me that Alberta has not suffered too greatly during the last decade or so. We have an enormous amount of wealth that accumulates so rapidly that other Canadians can only watch in awe. We've grown into a smug province that is much better off than any other Canadian region.

Our biggest ills, such as an inadequate social assistance plan, high rents and intra-provincial disparity are the fault of our provincial government. So many complain about the comfortable Liberal majority in Ottawa, but no one seems to object to a virtual one-party government in Alberta that is almost as old and weary as the Trudeau administration.

We watch the patronage system perform in front of our eyes. We watch our universities diminish in worth and value. We watch natives and others suffer while the American investors take their profits home, laughing all the way.

Yet, big-time Alberta is still filled with small-time thinkers who complain about French Power and bilingualism and these other "serious problems" with the ignorance and lack of humanity of a bunch of backwoods hicks.

Alberta is hardly the province suffering because of the federal government. Separatism is being promoted largely by the wealthy, who want to neglect their duties to the province and the nation in order to maximize their profits.

Those who compare the Alberta situation to the Quebec independence movement are misled. There is no culture barrier in Alberta, no economic barrier that has historically prevented French-speaking Quebecois from developing their own industries.

In Alberta, there seems to be only ignorance and intolerance.

Gordon Turtle

the Gateway

If it happens on campus . . . it's P. J. Burton's fault.

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Newsroom 432-5168
Advertising 432-3423

Editorial Staff
EDITOR - Gordon Turtle
MANAGING - Keith Krause
NEWS - Lucinda Chodan
Portia Priegert
ARTS - Bruce Cookson
SPORTS - Karl Wilberg
PHOTO - Rick Lawrence
PRODUCTION - Mary Duczynski
CUP - Allison Thomson
FEATURES - Julie Green
ADVERTISING - Tom Wright
MEDIA PRODUCTIONS -
Margriet Tilroe-West
DISTRIBUTION - Brad Keith

STAFF THIS ISSUE: Colin Wong, Alexandra Milner, Bruce Pollock, Mike Walker, where he hell are you — Keith, it's time for all you rookie ed types to brave the terrors of press night, David Marples, Michaleen Marti-Elabdi, Barb Horricks, Maxine Murphy, Mike McKinney, Nina Miller, Brad Keith, hi Chanchal, Rusty Staub (pinch hitting), Sue Jurczak, sorry we missed you Linda Hanna, next time Janice, Brian Chodan voted NDP, Darrell Paranych, Terry Jonestown, Jeff (part II) Moore, Ken Daskewech, . . . ah, Houston, this is Apollo XIII, and . . . we have a problem.

Punk panic misrepresented

The misrepresentation of facts concerning the 999 concert is appalling. The concert was, in fact, one of the better behaved we have seen despite Burton's obnoxious and immature behavior. While the articles about the concert dealt extensively with the audience's reactions to Burton, none listed the reasons for their displeasure —

— insulting various individuals and groups of people in the audience.

— spraying a revolting air freshener into the faces of the people in the front row.

— asking someone if "his testicles had dropped yet".

— trying to spray some sort of semen-type liquid on the crowd with what looked like an oversized hypodermic needle (he succeeded only in getting it all over his bright red spandex pants).

— an old Alice Cooper trick of cutting off the head of a mannequin with a chainsaw, adding "eat me" and pointing to his crotch.

Burton's boorish behavior

has been put up with in the past, but the crowd refused to subject themselves to further bullshit by a person who was fired from his previous band and who now fires his band after each performance in order to take the blame off of himself.

999, on the other hand is a good example of a band that can play well and control the crowds. 999 did not stand on stage and insult the audience but complimented them and invited the crowd to dance. We would have been much happier to have

foregone "Burton's Bullshit" than to have had it color our perceptions of 999's brilliant performance.

Sharon Domier
Arts III
Lori Walton
Science II

P.S. If it is true that none of the SU executive were at 999's performance, and that "punk" performances are the only events that have profited this past year, then how can they justify the decision to ban future performances?

Ski axident knot real

We, the undersigned, have serious doubts as to the authenticity of skier Jeremy Guild's axident with the high speed tree at Lake Louise. In our four years of Universitree we have learned that trees ski only at night and move only at very slow speeds; they're much better skaters.

Leaf-ing through our notes from the past four years of Forestree, we can only conclude that the tree had been angered by

what would appear to be an axe of violence. Stumpthing must be done to insure that these atrocities do knot reoccur.

Guild had better leaf those woody species alone or he'll break another limb.

Fir ever yours:

Frodo B. For. IV
J. Peartree For. IV
R. Forester For. IV
Treesaw H. For. IV

No funny bone in writer

Re: "Classified not in good taste" (a letter in Thursday's *Gateway* protesting the classified's entry: "Med student requires pregnant woman to perform abortion on. Professional methods (supply own coathanger)". I would like to express my objection to the blatant provinciality of Mr./Ms. Rogers' letter, and hope that it and others like it have no effect upon *Gateway* management. Perhaps Mr./Ms. Rogers found the entry repulsive, perhaps the entire student body found it so too, but certainly our disapproval or contempt is insufficient to justify its exclusion. Were repulsion sufficient to ban advertisements, then certainly those nefarious religious ads would be the first to go; nobody objects to them, however, because those insulted by such vulgarities have the intelligence to realize that such insults are necessary if we are to have a more or less free press.

Furthermore, Mr./Ms. Rogers' accusation that the aforementioned advertisement suggests that there is "something humorous (about such) backstreet butchery" is absurd. Perhaps — Mr./Ms. Rogers denoted as odious the object of every joke he/she tells, but I think it is safe to say that the majority of us allow for enough liberal interpretation that every Ukrainian or Newfie joke does not become a cutting remark against Ukrainians or New-

foundlanders. Few would giggle at an abortion; does that mean that there is no room for humor in an obviously facetious witicism?

I am sure some found the advertisement distasteful; those who read it in the light it was intended to be read in did not. As one of the prior, Mr./Ms.

Rogers, I would suggest that if you cannot find the humor, you would at least respect the right of the rest of us to find it; you just might find that, if your trivial protests are heeded, those who censure our humor might not find yours so amusing either.

William Kachman
Arts I

Reader Comment

Before I even attempt to express my opinion, let me point out that I am originally from the province of Ontario. Unfortunately, I am aware that this might encourage some people not to pursue reading, but I believe that those who continue will see that I am a concerned individual who cares about this province.

Last June, I left Ottawa with the intention of making Alberta part of my future. My goals were to receive a degree in Commerce and then find a good paying job. Well, things do not look so good anymore. I do plan on finishing my education at this fine university but I do not know if it is worth living in such a frustrating province.

Most of the Albertans I have met so far are wonderful, warm people but they do not fight for their rights. Keep in mind, that this article was not written with the intention of degrading Albertans but to inform them that changes are way overdue. As future professionals we, the students, must initiate these changes to improve our standard of living. Whenever I try to express my opinion people generally reply: "If you do not like it here go back to Ontario." I am sick and tired of hearing such an ignorant response when I see how screwed up things are around here. Let me explain with the help of a few examples.

Let us discuss snow removal as the first example. Where I grew up, snow removal is the responsibility of the municipal government and all roads, as well as sidewalks, are plowed by the city. In Edmonton, people are fined for not shovelling their sidewalk (senior citizens and handicaps might be getting a break in the future from what I heard on the news). The whole situation is absurd because the city owns all sidewalks yet they force the residents to maintain them. I just don't see the logic — I must clean the sidewalk but the city never plows my street.

There is also absolutely no excuse for the poor quality of social services in this province. Did you know that Alberta has the poorest day care facilities in Canada? Qualified personnel are definitely here but there is a lack of support (funds) from the provincial government.

My last example concerns Mr. Bob Bogle, the minister of social services. He has been asked three times for his resignation in the past ten months as a result of his incompetence. Since not enough people are putting pressure on Premier Lougheed he still has his job. I guess Albertans do not mind if some health services feed dog food to children or have them sleep in urine soaked beds as a form of punishment. That is really something to be proud of!

Come on Alberta, wake up! With the shortage of professional people in this province, the government and many companies are transferring more and more individuals from eastern Canada. Westerners though, get upset when people like myself complain. Many of us easterners love this province and know of ways to make it a better place to live there if the suggestions are positive please listen.

Conrad Clement
Commerce II

Courses for used car connoisseur

Are you buying a used car this spring? If so come to the session offered by Grant MacEwan College's Consumer Drop-In Centre on Buying and Maintaining a Used Car. Brian Williams, Manager of the Repair and Maintenance Department at Alberta Honda, will be speaking. The session will be held on Monday, March 31, 1980 at 7:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. at M.E. Lazerte High School, 6804-144 Avenue. For registration call Linda Lee at 474-8521.



Quixote

by David
Marples

The recent symposium on cults raised some interesting questions and explained the features of some of the more prominent non-establishment religions, such as the Unification Church and the Krishna movement. Yet, as a participant in the forums, I wonder, in retrospect, whether the Reverends Clay and Larson ever came to terms with the most fundamental aspect of such discussions; namely the freedom of a person or group to propagate his/its beliefs, no matter whether they follow a pudgy East Indian Messiah, or the Man in the Moon (no pun intended).

The Reverend Clay, albeit an articulate and engaging speaker, never gave a clear definition of what constitutes a "cult". His concept of a "messianic leader with tremendous control", using his own Scriptures and operating on the basic premise that the outside world is satanic, might equally well be applied to early Christianity. An examination of some of the accusations levelled against the methods of the cults reveals that while some are groundless, others are aimed at tactics which have their origins in "mainstream" religions such as Judaism, Islam and Roman Catholicism.

Further, despite freak occasions such as Jonestown, no one is forced to join any new religious movement. The so-called "heavenly deception" whereby groups operating in public often disguise their true identity is annoying. Coercion, however, is not a factor in recruitment. I have had the dubious fortune to encounter the Children of God in Sweden, the Scientologist in London and the Krishnas in Edmonton and managed to emerge unscathed. Indeed, I found the above groups a good deal less insistent in marketing their products than evangelists like Oral Roberts, who merchandise Christianity on American TV networks.

However, let us assume that a gullible adolescent leaves home or campus and joins the Moonies. Stories abound that the new member is rapidly transformed into a "zombie" due to techniques of mass persuasion and a carbohydrate diet. In short, brainwashing. Such methods are not new. One could make out a case that Lent induces exactly the same form of spiritual awareness through the physical deprivation of bodily needs. Persuasion is common to any form of belief. If one were to place Peter Loughheed on an isolated farm for a long weekend, with ardent Marxists as his only company, then doubtless he would return to the Legislature with *Das Kapital* tucked under his arm.

Christian critics, for example Joel A. MacCollam claim that the successful deprogramming of a "cult" member proves that he/she was "programmed" in the first place. This is abject nonsense. Are we programmed to believe that the Earth revolves around the sun? The growth of new religions reflects but one thing; the dissatisfaction of the individual with his/her life. Whilst I feel sympathy for parents who have "lost" children to a "cult", it should be recognized that the act of joining signifies the child's total rejection of his/her upbringing. Thus to cite a truism that is often overlooked; deprogramming is, first and foremost, a device to restore peace of mind to the "failed" parent.

Reverend Clay concluded the symposium by saying that it is vital to provide education so that people are aware of the deceptions being perpetrated and can use their critical faculties. This is laudable, but transports us into the realms of subjectivity. What kind of education? And are we not deceived every day, by countless devices that we accept without question *simply because they are familiar to us?*

It would be the most supreme of all paradoxes if the Christian Church were to declare non-establishment religions to be heretical or to have them outlawed. For there, at the end of a long line of religious martyrs encompassing everyone from Daniel to Jan Hus, would stand the Reverend Moon, the Guru Mahara Ji, David Moses Berg, L. R. n Hubbard and all the rest of that motley crew.

Detente is appeasement

Your "Boycott Carter" editorial (*Gateway*, February 19, 1980) is reminiscent of Senator Joseph McCarthy. Your charges that President Carter and other people are warmongering and electioneering have as much foundation as Senator McCarthy's charges that many people were Communists.

Anyone who understands recent history knows that the anger of many people, at the Soviet Union, is justified. When you consider the way that the Soviet government tramples on the rights of its own citizens, and the general rule that people tend to think less of foreigners than of people in their own national group, the Soviet Communists must think little of the rest of the world. The Soviet Union has also conquered many nations which are weaker than itself. It has responded to our arms cut backs by a massive arms buildup.

During the 1970's, the Free

World acted in a manner similar to the way that Neville Chamberlain acted in the 1930's. We have allowed our armed forces to fall far behind the armed forces of the Soviet Union. We have ignored the atrocities of the Soviet Union. Worst of all, we have sold such countries as Vietnam, Cambodia, and Angola to the Soviet Union. Just as Detente (which was called "appeasement" during the 1930's) did not prevent World War II, it could not prevent World War III.

Detente has been a failure because of the actions of the Soviet Union. The anger of many people, including Jimmy Carter, is justified and Detente is the true path to World War III. If a war does occur, in spite of the end of Detente, it will be because we have allowed the Soviet Union to achieve a military superiority over us.

James P. Yushchyshyn
Science I

Mediocrity triumphs again!

How can I refrain from comment when such lovely items slip into print? Like the president of the Ed Students' Association, going on record as admitting that literacy is desirable in a teacher. I would have thought it should be mandatory in a University student, let alone a teacher. In similar vein, an advert by the SU, seeking students to sit on GFC, implies (though without stating it — wise move!) that freshmen shouldn't have to sit English Competence exams. Why on earth not? Why do people have this love of mediocrity? Quixote came out in similar fashion, decrying the exam system. It isn't marvellous, I agree, but it is both quantifiable (and thus less prone to the examiner's whims than a form of subjective assessment), and, in many ways, more akin to real life. You sometimes have to make quick decisions on sparse information out there in the real world, and I don't want some slow-witted knucklehead pressing the button that brings Canada to a ... I would only agree that some exams could mimic reality more closely; it may be more important to know where facts can be found, rather than to memorise them. Exams are "sudden death", but so is life.

Onwards I read, and found that Housing and Food Services (*Services?* Hal!) is jacking up the rent in Lister Hall, when the place is already seriously under-

subscribed, and only 16% of its denizens would want to return. Why do I get a strange feeling that this plan won't work?

Various people have complained, I see, about Zimbabwean Robert Mugabe being described as a communist or extreme Marxist. Why? He is. He is proud of it. He boasts of it.

So why not say it?

And finally, to the writers of the classified ads and footnotes on the back page: why does Mensa meet in "a secret location on campus," and will someone please tell me what a Pina Colada is?

Richard Miller
Grad Studies

Three elections to win

Two minor corrections should be made to my 1970's story (*Gateway* Mar. 20).

Firstly, when I mentioned "the youth *Aufklarung* and "the youth imbroglio" of the sixties I was of course referring to the various shenanigans committed by the young people of that decade. Some gremlin at the *Gateway*, however, changed my words to "the young *Aufklarung* and "the young imbroglio"; thus concealing the tender age of the artists and firebrands responsible, and giving the impression that the rumbles were just beginning in 1970. On the contrary, the youth movement was even at that date showing signs of senility.

Secondly, Rene Levesque's prophecy that the Pequistes would come to power in two elections did *not* come true, as I claimed. It actually took three

elections. I confess that I uttered the blatant falsehood deliberately, out of a sudden mischievous desire to test the memory and acuity of the minds here at the U of A. My own guess was that the critical faculties of *Gateway's* readers wouldn't be sharp enough to detect the untruth, even though I called attention to the prediction by calling it "cocky". The students would simply roll their eyeballs over the copy without anything registering indoors.

However, if 200 irate PoliSci students have already written in denouncing the error and labelling me an acetone-addled science student who doesn't know his history from a hole in the ground, I may revise my opinion.

Jens Andersen
Science II

Pastor shocks reader

Either your negligence as an individual newspaper or your complicity in very questionable reportage and/or make-up as evidenced in your Tuesday (March 17) National Notes via the Canadian University Press appalls me. Whatever one's standpoint on religion, it is in extremely bad taste in my opinion for a university newspaper to carry such a story as your piece on the electrocution of the Stockholm pastor during a celebration of the baptism, irresponsibly headlined "Pastor gets a charge out of job."

How delightful it must be to be, as all at your newspaper are, a Canadian University Pressperson composing pretty much what one chooses without reference to either human compassion or taste, in the protected milieu of a campus newsroom! I'm no religious reactionary, but in this case I do believe you and your parent/associate organization have been offensive.

For example, my neighbour in the same basement is a Swede, a devoted and somewhat skilled craftsman with whom I sympathize both by choice and necessity, being myself a tuition-payer at present only through being a dues-payer of yore, a situation projected for this summer again. It would both sadden and anger me if he should read the pertinent *Gateway* and

may be forgiven, I see no reason to let your lack of upbringing and tact go by. Perhaps the national offices of the Pentecostal Church here and in Sweden would appreciate issues of the paper? I think I can find their addresses.

Roland C. Teape
Arts I

LETTERS

Letters to the *Gateway* should be a maximum of 250 words on any subject. Letters must be signed and should include faculty, year and phone number. Anonymous letters will not be published. All letters must be typed (or very neatly written). We reserve the right to edit for libel and length.

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and everyone else's."



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AT A FAMOUS PLAYERS
THEATRE NEAR YOU

Edmontonian becomes one of

Gateway interviewer Michaleen Marte-Elabdi talked to Edmonton actress Pauly Jardine just prior to the opening of her film *Summer's Children*.

The story was "local girl makes good" last Saturday at the Princess Theatre. Pauly Jardine watched herself on the big screen and was warmly received by friends, family and critics in her hometown. It was a time of marvellous irony. The screening of Pauly's first film was in a theatre near the neighborhood she lived in as a child.

The day before the showing Pauly was visibly nervous. Her hair was cut for the role of a policewoman in a new production with ACCESS television. She spoke of the problems of the part of Aunt Harriet in a children's television program with the same station. We had coffee and talked of her career and somewhat reluctantly, of the premiere.

The film *Summer's Children*, had already premiered a year ago in eastern Canada. Up until now she had been the only one in Edmonton who had seen it. She began almost immediately to deny any excitement about it. Her acting in her mind was not excellent. Yet she was grateful to her parents for sponoring the private showing. The event, she remarked, is the nearest she would get to a wedding celebration. She was glad for it.

Pauly said she had always assumed that she would be an actress one day. As a child she managed and acted in many neighborhood productions. The group specialized in dramatizing tales of the Brothers Grimm. Pauly credits her own marketing sense at this time. She always sold advance tickets so that refreshments could be sold at the performance.

Pauly remained in Scona School until she was 16. She then went to Vancouver and studied for three years. At 19, an urge to move elsewhere came. Pauly received an invitation to attend the Stanislovsky Acting School in New York. In order to raise a lot of money in little time Pauly worked as a stripper at night and an actor in a puppet theatre by day. Yet she ended up in Toronto instead of New York, joining the Theatre Passe Muraille.

Passe Muraille was the beginning of Pauly's professional career as a dramatic actress. She toured Canada with the *West Show*, conveniently cast as a token Westerner. It was at Passe Muraille that she met Donna Gruhlke, who would later be a partner in the co-created production, *The True Story of Ida Johnson*.

In 1977 Pauly returned to Edmonton and developed her own writing abilities. She was guided by Rudy Wiebe in one of his creative writing classes.

In the summer of 1978 Pauly and Donna created *The True Story of Ida Johnson*, a

very significant project in Pauly's life. It was a dramatization of a story written by Sharon Rieve of Lac La Biche. It was originally conceived as a one-woman show, but was finally broken into two characters. Pauly and



Jardine

Donna played the roles of Ida and Lucy. The play concerns two women who were once childhood friends, who have gone separate ways in their lives, but meet by chance one night and are forced to rediscover themselves.

In August 1979 Pauly helped to create and direct *Inner Cities*, a unique production not only in concept but in actual performance. It took place in a downtown alley around 102 Street and 100 Avenue. "Inner Cities was my first theatre hit," Pauly says. Although seating capacity was limited in the lane, the play was sold out for two nights.

Before *Inner Cities* Pauly returned to Toronto. In a short time she was cast in the film *Summer's Children* as Jenny, the sister of Steve (played by Ben Tauf).

Pauly spent a total of ten days on the set. The film was shot entirely in Toronto and took two months to complete.

"Initially I was impressed by Jim Osborne's screenplay," Pauly says. Yet she had some criticism of the direction and filming methods. She felt her character came out very flat and emotionless, the acting was purposely made wooden. Pauly she she feared the film gave a very impersonal view of a subject that should be explored in great depth.

The subject of the film is the bond of love between a brother and sister. It examines their escape to Toronto from a small Ontario town and a broken

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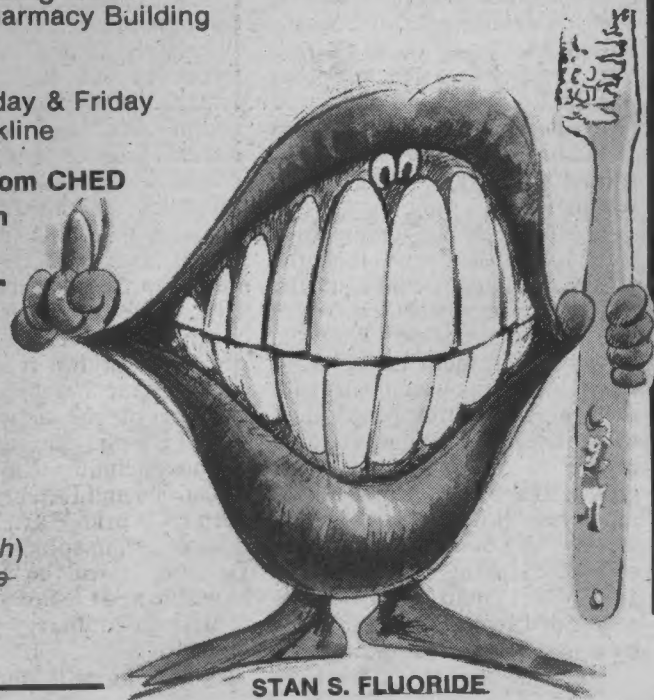
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STAN S. FLUORIDE

film's "Summer's Children"

family. Steve leaves first. He rejects the responsibility of protecting his sister from the promiscuous lifestyle she has fallen into. He resumes a new life in Toronto, only to discover that his sister is also living in the city, in a less than respectable fashion. Thereafter begins Steve's long quest to find the elusive Jenny. They finally come face to face at the end, only to realize that the relationship is irreparable. The re-union has come too late.

The film is really about Steve, and his obsessive desire to be the life-protector of his sister. The part is admirably played by Ben Tauf, who has been nominated as best actor by the upcoming Canadian Film Awards.

The character of Jenny, in contrast, is undeveloped and difficult to understand. Pauly believes that she was conceived by director Julius Konyahi as a kind of enigma, much like the girl in the French film *The Lacemaker*. Yet it is clear that this idea is a major flaw. Because Jenny is an unknown, the true relationship between her and her brother is left as unexplored territory.

I sincerely hope that Pauly found the second viewing of *Summer's Children* less devastating than the first. She viewed it the first time with her real brother, only to go unrecognized by a critic outside, who asked her how she liked the film. Pauly was stunned, leaving her brother to merely describe the film as an "arduous experience". Pauly remained in bed for two days after the premiere.

But there are new things in the wind now. Pauly is already planning a summer project of research in Northern Alberta communities like Athabasca and Lac La Biche. She wants to acquaint herself with the people to write a dramatic interpretation of their lives.

From all outward signs, Pauly is wedded to the arts of acting, writing and directing. Her special dedication is to drama, which she declares as the only form that is "alive and rampant today."



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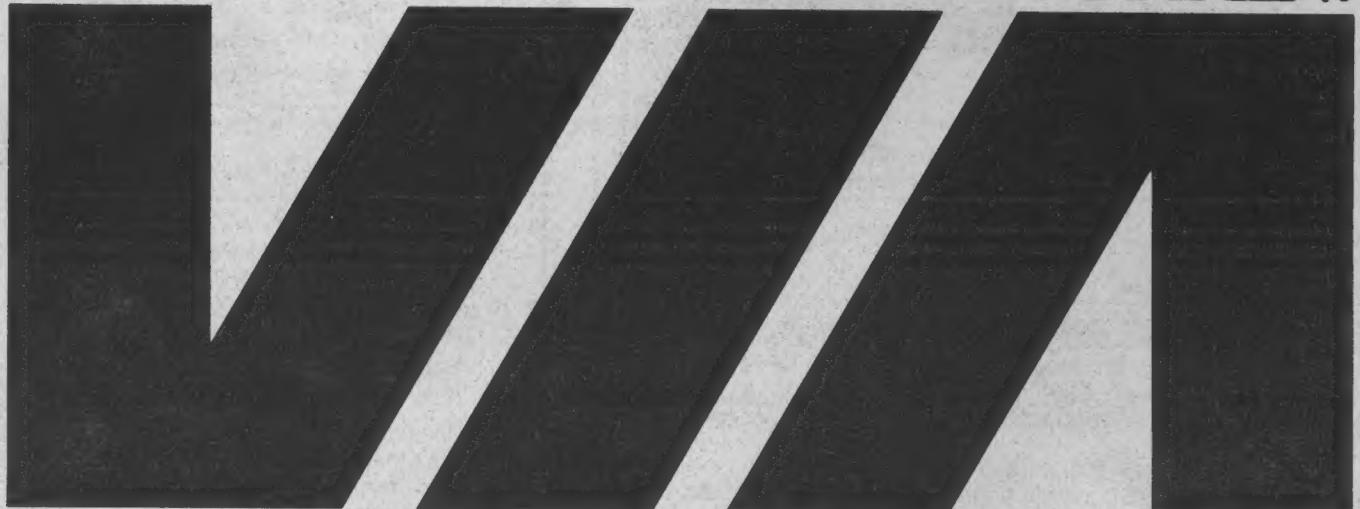
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Film review by Marni Stanley

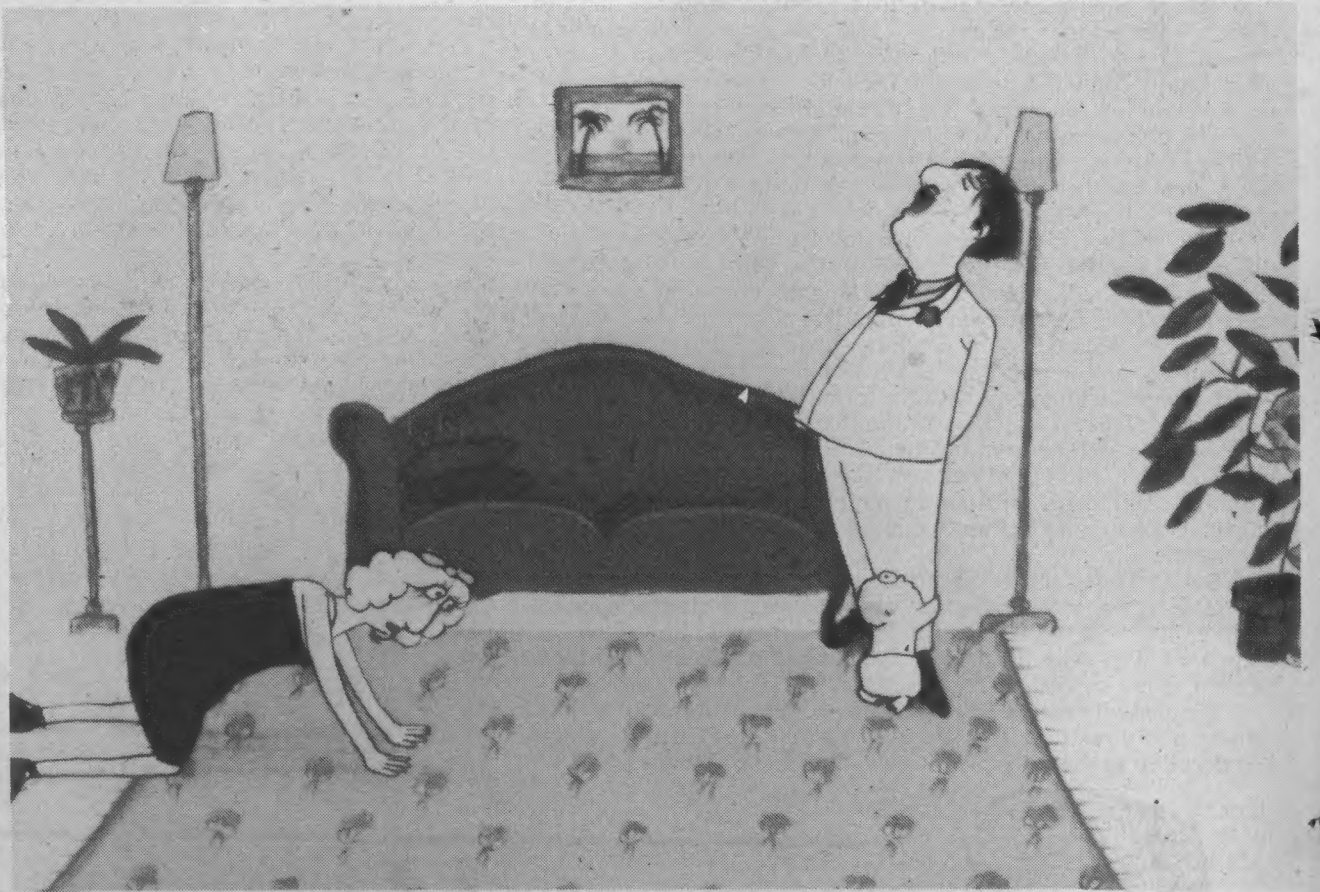
There is a special treat for films buffs at the Provincial Museum this week and you can't beat the admission — it's free. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights the National Film Board is showing the four films nominated for this year's Academy Awards as well as the three shorts that have won Oscars in the last two years.

Wednesday night's fare of six short films includes the three recent winners and this year's nominees in the short documentary, animation, and live action short subject categories. The three films that have already cornered Oscars are: *Sand Castle* (1978, animation), a delightful piece about some unique little creatures using their individual talents to their best ends is a must for everyone interested in animation techniques; *I'll Find A Way* (1978, short documentary), a moving look at a brave young girl from Toronto suffering from a debilitating disease; and *Special Delivery* (1979, animation), an hilarious modern fable about the perils of not shovelling those icy steps.

Nails, this year's nominee for short documentary, is a beautifully photographed short by British Columbia director Phillip Borsos. The film moves from the old to the new and back again showing the changes in the relationships between man and his machines. It begins with a blacksmith in 1750 forging the nails by hand and then shifts suddenly to the endless flow of white-hot steel of a massive plant. Borsos has chosen to present this film without commentary and somehow he manages to give the evolution of nail-making real dramatic power.

This year's animation entry, *Every Child/Chaque enfant*, was commissioned as Canada's contribution to a UNICEF film made to celebrate the declaration of the rights of the child. It is a universal film without any particular language but with very understandable and believable characterizations. The film illustrates that every child is entitled to a name and a nationality. As the baby is shuttled from one house to another we are introduced to a series of people who simply have neither the time nor the trouble for an infant. The sound track is delightfully performed by Les Mimes Electriques of Montreal and the film is worth seeing for the dog scenes alone.

The last of the Wednesday night films is *Bravery in the Field*, nominated for live action, short subject. It is the story of Tommy, an aging WW II veteran and his violent contact with Lenny, an unemployed "punk".



A scene from the National Film Board's production of *Every Child/Chaque enfant*. These and other films are showing at the Provincial Museum Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

The title is the inscription on one of Tommy's medals, worth only five dollars at the local pawn shop. Director Giles Walker presents a pessimistic picture of Canada's two problem generations, but the sentimental ending does nothing to warm or reassure the viewer. *Bravery in the Field* may be a graphic look at what can happen when the two generations confront each other, but the tension dissolves into yet another Remembrance Day promotion.

The Thursday and Friday night presentation is *Going the Distance*, the official commemorative film of the XI Commonwealth games which was nominated

in the feature length documentary category. *Going the Distance* is a surprisingly captivating film that follows eight of the athletes through the trials, triumphs, and upsets of training and competing. Director Paul Cowan has a great affection for the little guy and an eye for the eccentric in his subjects. This film has color, suspense, tension, tears, nostalgia, and yes, even a little *deja vu*, and the end result is one and a half hours of engrossing voyeurism.

All showings will be at the Provincial Museum Theatre, 12845 - 102 Avenue, starting at 8:00 pm.

Woolf mesmerizing as Detective Dupin

Theater review by John Hastings

"Voilà, mon enfant! I have returned."

"Uncle Auguste, I see you have just come from Edmonton in Canada"

"Mon cher Hercule — how on earth could you have known?"

The salt stains on your shoes, *Tonton* Auguste — only in Edmonton at this time of year is there still snow on the streets. But tell me, Uncle, how did you exercise your little grey cells this time?"

"I see I have taught you well, my child. No, Hercule, this trip was mere titillation of the little grey cells. I have come from seeing a formidable dramatization of one of my earlier cases — the one I call 'The Murder of Auguste Dupin.' And *magnifique* it was!"



Photo Mike McKinney

The Murder of Auguste Dupin at Corbett Hall.

"But Uncle, I have heard you say many times that no one could hope to match your handsome demeanor and formidable mind. How could they find an actor to play you?"

Eh bien, mon cher, c'est vrai. But as much as humanly possible, this Northern Light Theatre Company has chosen a worthy representative in this man, Henry Woolf. A more charming, clever portrayal could only have been presented by your own uncle."

"What of the lovely Vivienne Smythe, or that silly starched American Trevanion who brought you there, *mon oncle*?"

"Both ably played, my child, by two charming Edmonton actors, Marilyn Gann and Wally McSween. *Vraiment*, Hercule, all the actors played as

if they themselves had been in the drawing room of Trevanion Manor in Philadelphia when I so cleverly unravelled *cet petit mystere*."

Mais Tonton Auguste, did the intrigue not tax even your resourceful mind to its limits? How did the company convey both what appeared to be happening and what your clever mind deduced?"

"With an ingenious set by a Canadian designer called Allen Stichbury, Hercule, which, through the clever device of revolving, allowed the director to expose what was happening at all times, just as your dear uncle's mind was doing *la meme chose*."

"*Enbien*, Uncle, it must have been a truly clever script to have pleased you. Surely in such a complex case, it would be *tres difficile* to convey all the workings

of your little grey cells."

"*Mais certainement*, Hercule. The writing was indeed *hypnotique*. Of course, my exploits cannot help but be entertaining, but *l'auteur dramatique*. Ben Tarver managed to portray the case masterfully and novelly. Indeed, it was as clever a piece of writing as I have seen in many years: so concise, so subtle, so suspenseful. All in all, a triumph! A man of great imagination, *cet homme* — I have approached him to work with me on my next case."

"But Uncle Auguste, did he really reveal that the crime was perpetrated by . . ."

"Shhhh, Hercule. Perhaps some day you too, Hercule Poirot, will understand the need for *la psychologie*."

Music steals show from dancers

Dance review by Megan Collins

The performance last Thursday evening by the Brian Webb Dance Company was remarkable for its good intentions. Unfortunately for the dancers, the phalanx of musicians accompanying them stole the show. Webb came up with some ingenious choreography but the combination of music and dance overbalanced in favor of two particularly inventive musicians, Bob Myers and Wendy Albrecht.

In "The Path", Michael Massey and Thomas Cameron performed a piano-clarinete duet by Poulenc accompanied by a dance that appeared to be based on improvisation. The musical score in three movements, as interpreted by the dancers, appeared to combine gymkhana, pas de deux and déjeuner sur l'herbe of which only the second even began to reflect the grace of the music.

"Ennui", performed by Webb and Ken Gould, starred the droll sound effects produced by Wendy Albrecht and Michael Fijal using mallets on piano strings and a trumpet gurgling in a tub of water. Two gormless figures dragged their underwear clad bodies across the stage in a parody of the exertions of everyday existence. Their losing battle against inertia was accompanied by awful facial grimaces that inspired peals of hilarity from the female members of the audience.

With age, "The Garden" has grown in expanse rather than depth. Its sprawl was held together only by the taut rhythm of flute, gongs and drum provided by Bob Myers and Rick Garn. Here an exhausted

athlete found renewed energy by conjuring up visions of three earth spirits whose grace is marred by their all too evident dependence on gravity and the broken lines of what are evidently intended to be sinuous gestures.

The houri of "Odalisque" was torn between seductress and victim of torture. The sound of a lash accompanying her initial haughty scorn became the instrument of her own punishment. Andrea Rabinovitch showed graceful control but little conviction. The grimace she presented to the audience wavered between sneer and appeal. Were we to be compelled to pity or seduced? She didn't decide and neither could we.

"Runjumptwistfall land in 4th" began with an ingenious idea; screens were suspended over Myers on drums and Webb on foot. On the cue of Myers' drumbeat, slides of musician & dancer were projected on the screens, suspending momentarily the real-life gestures of each. As the images changed Webb hurtled about the stage superimposing an element of fluidity on the static "cuts" of the slides. This "sleight of hand" dance was theoretically inventive in its attempt to alter the audience's expectations of visual continuity.

At one point Webb fled the stage, leaving his celluloid self suspended by arms and legs. The duo of dancer and musician became a quartet of action and image, now vibrant now static. Unfortunately the dance was marred by Webb's self-effacement although the experiment of mixed media was in itself a spell-binding combination.

Macbeth close but Kerr's no Polanski

Theater review by Milfred Campbell

It's like the old days Alice, you and me at the opening of *Macbeth* at the Rice Theatre. You don't talk very much and I think I have to; otherwise I will go on looking at those eyes till the lights are turned down and it is time for you to go.

That's something Keith Ashwell or Thrumbo Wattskiller will never understand.

"And what's that?" your eyes ask, smiling.

It's you, me, Brendan Barry, Susan Chapple, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth and the Rice Theatre. You try and make me find the words for it: this time it's a real fight for me because of the opening night wine which is flowing like water, and because of *Macbeth* itself which I first got to know when we staged it in Mrs. Frumpstrom's drama class back in Thorsby. Thrumbo played Macbeth, Irma played his lady and I was Duncan.

For one thing, Barry's Macbeth was different because Barry plays an older Macbeth, a characterization that is new to all the versions of Macbeth I've seen. Surprisingly, Barry's older Macbeth works quite well. In fact it adds an interesting dimension to the play; Barry's Macbeth seems to be conscious that he is doomed to a tragic end; in Barry's portrayal there seems to be the subtle, but distinct recognition of the tragic results of unchecked ambition which can only come from an older man who has already seen it happen in the world.

Thrumbo's Macbeth never could show this kind of awareness because he was a young man drunk on his potential like a Faustus (which is incidentally not too far off from the real life Thrumbo judging from his recent attempts to upstage Keith Ashwell and myself.)

Thrumbo doesn't have far to go when you take a look at what Ashwell thinks these days. What the hell does Ashwell mean, for instance, by calling Barry's Macbeth a '1980 Everyman'? Does he mean us average folk bumbling through these strange times are potential Macbeths? And what does it have to do with the 80's? Or is this Mr. Ashwell's way of saying that he is hooked on seeing Shakespeare 'done modern' like his good friend Mr. Coe likes to do it?

Mr. Ashwell is somehow quite surprised by the notion that even when Macbeth is done 'traditionally' it is a play that can speak to people like Mr. Ashwell's cab driver — if it's explained to them by people like Mr. Ashwell.

Thrumbo could do it a lot better. At least since Thrumbo's hung around the Power Plant where he's discovered that Freud liked Macbeth a lot because this play powerfully reveals the psychology of obsession, and where he's discovered things like the 'hermenutic'

approach to aesthetics, or Rene Wellek and so forth.

You frown, Alice. Later, over a bowl of *won ton* soup at the Lychee, I try to tell you how strange and impossible a thing it is to go to a reasonably competent production of a play like Macbeth and try to explain in words what it all meant.

"Why do you try to do it then?" you ask.

I say competent because the acting was good, the direction balanced — if not a bit cautious. There is a lot of respect for the text and a professional approach to its rendition on the Rice stage. But there is very little flash, except for Barry. The witches could have been highlighted much more, the pacing could have been more varied. And the lighting could have been used more effectively.

Macbeth's ambition is what brings about his downfall. His ascendancy to power with the help of Lady Macbeth is beautifully realized by Barry and Chapple up to the point Duncan is murdered. The overwhelming moral implications of this and subsequent murders is what takes over in the play; Chapple and Barry are not quite as successful in portraying the fragmentation of both personalities when confronted by the extremity of their actions.

In Polanski's screen version of *Macbeth*, the psychological nature of Macbeth's and his lady's

breakdown is exploited fully. This is simply what makes Polanski's work a masterpiece and Kerr's work simply — but satisfyingly — competent.

I try to tell you Alice that we live in a world that would seem strange to Macbeth. Our world is proud of the power it thinks it has to do the very thing Macbeth failed to do; to succeed in a world where the Macbeths are no longer answerable for their unchecked ambition.

Your eyes are amused by this. I think you think it quaint. If you do, it's unfair. And I tell you why. The twentieth century tragic hero is a guy like Chance in a movie like *Being There*. The hero is a mental cripple. Things like ambition and pride are external things imposed on the mind which is already stunted by the incomplete information which has shaped it in the first place.

Your eyes, wine tired, now suspect that what I say sounds jaded. The way you ask me if I remember the white beaches of the Baja south of Mulege, the beach where you recall you read me *The Tempest* to show me how Shakespeare's words filled that deserted, silent, world with magic, confirms it.

I say I remember and you sigh. Your eyes ask what happened to that world.

I can only invite you home for tea.



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Nuclear energy: unsafe at any

This is the concluding installment of our look at nuclear energy.

by Jeff Moore

Ecology is about to engulf economics and politics in that how we run our lives will be increasingly determined by ecological imperatives.

William Ophuls
Author of *Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity*

Introduction

Part One of this feature was printed last October and in the interim I have continued to read arguments (both pro and con) in the nuclear debate. Although the two sides are at odds on most issues, they do agree on one point; that it is the duty of all of us to become informed and to participate in planning our energy future. To do this, we must acquaint ourselves with the nuclear power industry as it is one of our energy options. My own opinion is that it is the wrong option partly because I believe it will do irreparable damage to global ecosystems, and partly because I believe it will lead to a more paramilitarized, authoritarian and technocratic society.

These beliefs are intimately related to the two subjects dealt with in this article: the management of nuclear wastes and the link between the worldwide escalation of nuclear power plants and the proliferation of atomic weapons.

Waste Management

It is well-known by now that nuclear reactors produce radioactive wastes. But how do they produce such wastes? What volume of wastes do they produce? Where will these wastes be stored? Are these storage facilities safe? These are important questions that demand answers.

Nuclear waste is produced because as uranium fuel fissions and produces energy in the reactor, it also produces "fission products." These products "poison" the fuel and slow down the reaction. For this reason, "spent fuel" must be removed periodically from the reactor and replaced with fresh fuel. In a CANDU reactor this refuelling takes place every day.

The "spent fuel" bundles contain a mixture of highly radioactive isotopes with different half-lives (see Table 1). A half-life is the time required for one-half of the material originally present to undergo radioactive decay; at least ten half-lives are necessary for a radioactive substance to decay to a harmless one. For example, since plutonium-239 has a half-life of 24,300 years, it will require

nearly one quarter of a million years to decay to a benign substance.

Plutonium-239 is one of the transuranics. These are isotopes with an atomic number higher than uranium due to the absorption of neutrons during the fission process. Because some of these radioactive isotopes decay to other substances with even longer half-lives, the ten half-lives rule does not always apply. The result is that nuclear waste remains toxic for an extremely long period of time. (See Figure 1.)

Spent fuel is called "high level waste" and must be stored so that it will not enter food chains and contaminate living substances. High level waste can cause both cancer and genetic defects in humans.

"Low level wastes" are substances that are irradiated in the reactor and include papers, plastic, mops, rags, and protective clothing. In Canada, these wastes are wrapped in plastic, placed in steel containers, and then shipped to the Bruce nuclear station where they are stored in steel reinforced concrete structures.

The main hazard to the environment remains high level wastes because they are intensely radioactive for decades, and remain radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years. Even if reprocessing becomes economically feasible, high level wastes will still have to be dealt with.

Reprocessing involves separating the fissile uranium and plutonium from the spent fuel and then mixing it with fresh reactor fuel. Currently, it is still cheaper to burn natural or enriched uranium in a single cycle than to reprocess fuel but as energy costs rise and uranium supplies deplete, reprocessing will become necessary.

In any event, high level wastes must be disposed of and to date no proven safe method for the storage of these wastes has been demonstrated. However, nuclear proponents are confident that deep geological storage is a safe method and it is the final phase in Ontario Hydro's four-stage Waste Management Proposal.

Stage one is the short-term storage phase. Spent fuel bundles are stored at the reactor site in steel-lined, concrete-reinforced, water-filled pools. The water provides shielding and circulates to dissipate the intense heat. The spent fuel remains here for five to fifty years. The Pickering A reactor in Ontario has already had to be modified to handle an additional ten station years of spent fuel. If the Pickering Station operates at full capacity, it will discharge about

12,000 bundles (around 275,000 kg.) per year.

During the second phase, the waste will be transported to a central interim storage facility and placed in air- or water-cooled concrete vaults. It will remain here for another fifty to one hundred years. Here also, the decision whether to permanently dispose of the bundles or to reprocess them will be made.



Phase three will involve the mixing of the wastes with glass-making materials, then placing the mixture in a crucible and heating it to an extremely high temperature. The result of this process will be a solid block matrix of glass and waste.

The final phase involves the transportation of these blocks to a deep geological waste storage site. Here they will be transported underground and then the hole will be sealed and back-filled. (See Figure 2.)

There is no proven safe method for the storage of high level wastes

What are the hazards involved in such a proposal? As with the transportation of any toxic substance, there is the danger of accidental leakage. This leakage can take place at any of the three depositories, and the past records of the U.S. nuclear industry are not impressive.

In 1977, the Fort Foundation sponsored a "nuclear energy policy study group" under the direction of the Mitre Corporation. This is what the group had to say about the high level waste storage facility — the Hanford Reservation — at Richland, Washington:

Experience with the storage of high level liquid waste has not been encouraging. From 1958 to 1974, eighteen leaks, totalling 429,400 gallons, were detected at Richland. In 1973, a leak involving the loss of 115,000 gallons went 48 days before being noticed.

Has the record of this disposal site improved since that time? According to a report in the New York Times on January 29th of this year, it is difficult to tell. David Burnham reported the following:

The Inspector General of the Energy Department has concluded that management policies at the nation's largest radioactive waste dump have worked "to keep publicity about possible leaks to a minimum. . ." In a formal statement to the Inspector General, Mr. Stalos (an environmental physicist at the reservation) said that when he tried to report one of these leaks, he was told by an Energy Department official that it was the Department's policy "that there will be no more leaks" because the announcement of them would hurt the nuclear industry.

In this same news item, the inspectors were said to have reported that some important practices at the reservation "are in need of wholesale overhaul."

The record hardly inspires much confidence in the nuclear industry and although the Canadian record is much better, leakage of high level wastes remains a serious problem.

It is also possible for leakages to occur when the wastes are being transported between storage dumps. Although the casks undergo tough durability tests (including being dropped from thirty feet, being exposed to fire, and being submerged in water), certain accidents could damage the

container enough to cause leakage.

The possibility of wastes leaking at the final deep burial site remains a contentious issue. Nuclear energy proponents tout the geological disposal method as failsafe while opponents argue that such claims are irresponsible. A look at the past record of the overconfidence of atomic power scientists may once again be of value.

In 1971, Dr. Alvin Weinberg, then Director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, announced plans to dispose of high level radioactive wastes in abandoned salt mines in Kansas. He called the plan "one of the most far-reaching decisions any technologists have ever made, since the wastes can be dangerous for up to a million years." Within two months the project was scrapped because it was found to be clearly unsafe. Unsafe, despite the claims, and despite the expenditure of over one hundred million dollars in research money, and fifteen years of study.

Our own Canadian plans show a predisposition to using "plutons" as the final resting place for spent fuel. Plutons are geologically stable formations under the Canadian Shield. Proponents claim that these have no fissures and strain and will not allow the seepage of water.

An added bonus is that they have little mineral value.

These claims are based on scientific predictions. However, when trying to predict a million years into the future, a significant measure of speculation is involved. Other scientists are less confident than those in the industry and as a result an Ontario Royal Commission into electric power planning concluded that "at present we possess inadequate knowledge to ensure the integrity of the rock at comparatively high temperatures generated by the radioactive waste materials, or under pressure from deep drilling and construction of the depository itself."

The Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility also asserts that the proponents have neglected much in their claims about the insolubility of wastes vitrified in glass. The CCNR states that "AECL (Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.) assumes that seventeen years of wet storage gives a good indication of the long-term stability of the glasses used for high level waste storage. This ignores the gradual build-up of helium gas inside the glass blocks; thermal stresses which will be more severe with dry storage than with wet storage; possible devitrification of the glass as a result of long-term radiation damage to the crypto-crystalline structure; chemical reactions which could occur between the glass, the granite enclosure; and fracturing of the glass blocks themselves."

Despite all the unanswered questions about high level waste storage, Canadian CANDUs continue to add more spent fuel to their storage ponds every day. What future generations will have to say about such short-sightedness will undoubtedly come under that euphemistic category made famous in the seventies — "expletive deleted."

Yet there are still individuals with less myopic vision involved in the Ontario Royal Commission quoted above. They recommend that if a panel of independent experts is not satisfied with spent fuel disposal research by 1985, a moratorium on nuclear construction might be justified.

The Power Reactor — Nuclear Weapons Link

In 1973 Argentina purchased a CANDU reactor from Canada. Argentina has decided to build a second German-made reactor and is also reported to be building a plutonium reprocessing plant with South African

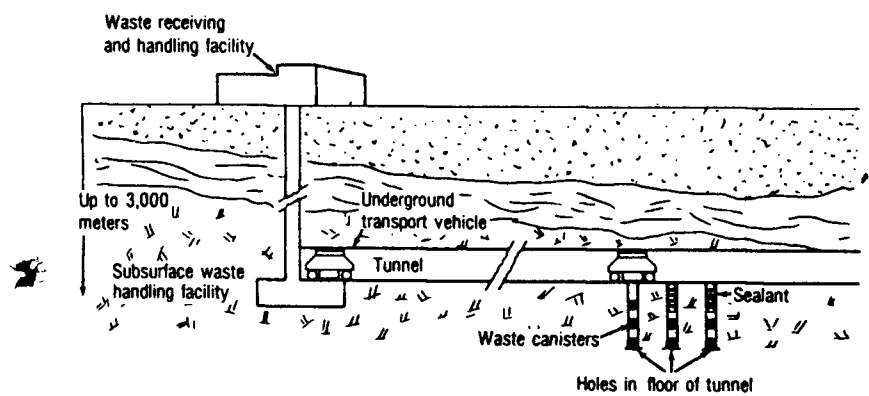
SOME OF THE ISOTOPES PRESENT IN SPENT FUEL

Element	Symbol	Time to Decay to Half-Strength	Biological Implication
Tritium	^3H	12 years	Absorbed internally, it emits beta rays.
Krypton	^{85}Kr	4.4 hours	An inert gas, it radiates beta rays.
Strontium	^{89}Sr	53 days	Easily absorbed into the bones and lungs, it is retained and emits beta rays.
	^{90}Sr	28 years	
Iodine	^{131}I	8 days	Absorbed into the thyroid where it emits beta rays.
Xenon	^{133}Xe	5 days	An inert radioactive gas.
Cesium	^{137}Cs	30 years	Absorbed internally where it irradiates the body.
Uranium	^{237}U	2 days	Radioactive substance that can also be absorbed internally.
	^{239}U	23 minutes	
Plutonium	^{238}Pu	86 years	A considerable hazard to health, absorbed into the body organs.
	^{239}Pu	24,300 years	
	^{240}Pu	6,580 years	
	^{241}Pu	13 years	
	^{242}Pu	379,000 years	
	^{243}Pu	5 years	

TABLE 1.
Source: The Nuclear Book by David Peat

re

speed (Conclusion)



Source: U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, *High-Level Radioactive Waste Management Alternatives* (Springfield Va.: National Technical Information Service, 1974), WASH-1297, Figure 5.

Solid radioactive waste emplacement in a mined cavity.

Source: *The Sixth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality*, December 1975.

Fig. 2.
From: *Energy Handbook* by Robert L. Loftness

b. Argentina will soon be capable of manufacturing a nuclear weapon.

Keep this in mind while reading the following. In 1975 an Argentinian legislator introduced a bill calling for construction of an atomic bomb. He said at that time: "Recent events have demonstrated that nations gain increasing recognition in the international arena in accordance with their power." Canada imposed a safeguards agreement on Argentina before selling it a reactor. This is what a spokesman for the Argentinian embassy in Ottawa said about this agreement: "It's really a little silly... We'll sign the agreement all right. But how do they expect to enforce it? Besides, we wouldn't dream of building a nuclear bomb — unless Brazil does."

Few people will be surprised when Argentina explodes its first "peaceful" nuclear device. And what will Canada be able to do about it? Very little. The ratification of its safeguards agreements demonstrated in 1977 when India tested its first "peaceful" nuclear device. (India's bomb was built with plutonium from a reactor built with Canadian aid.) All Canada could do was protest and decline further aid. India is now a nuclear state.

These examples point to a connection that nuclear power proponents are unwilling to face: the nuclear power industry is a "watershed for weapons proliferation."

David Peat, author of *The Nuclear Book*, makes a disquieting point about international agreements. "In the end," he says, "licenses, guarantees and international agreements are all we have to rely on for our security and they are no more than signatures on pieces of paper. Governments can change, leaders can rise and fall overnight and policies can turn full circle with the test of ease."

Besides, we wouldn't dream of building a nuclear bomb — unless Brazil does."

To be sure, some governments are more stable than others and one would think that since Canada realizes that it has more than just electrical power to offer every CANDU, it would be very selective about its customers. Unfortunately, the words of an AECL spokesman quickly lay such naive thoughts to rest: "For better or for our export policy is non-discriminatory, applying equally to developed and developing states."

Canada's sales policy for CANDUs is an aggressive one. This policy is justified by pointing out that it is a competitive market and "if we don't, we'll lose it." Such a rationalization defines the absence of ethics in Canada's nuclear business affairs. Still, tightening of safeguards (despite ineffectiveness) on our reactor in Argentina indicates that there is still a sliver of conscience rating an otherwise murky business.

A country in possession of a reactor

like the CANDU has other ways of arming itself besides withdrawing from agreements or exploding "peaceful" devices. It can build other facilities based on the design of the safeguarded one (such clones are not subject to the regulations of the original). It can also surreptitiously divert plutonium from the original facility. With a CANDU reactor, the latter option is particularly attractive.

The CANDU produces twice as much plutonium as the light water reactors and plutonium-laden fuel can be removed from the reactor at any time. Since the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA — the sole body responsible for the administration of international safeguards and the inspection of facilities) can do nothing more than announce violations, any of the four options can be implemented with nothing to fear except some harsh words — a small price to pay for a nuclear weapon.

Unfortunately, the countries that possess reactors are not the only ones who will capitalize on the deployment of reactors and reprocessing plants throughout the world. There is already evidence of a blackmarket in plutonium. That is the opinion of a former United States Atomic Energy Commissioner named Clarence Larson. He states that "once special nuclear material is successfully stolen in small amounts, a supply-stimulated market for such illicit materials is bound to develop. And such a market can surely be expected to grow with it, and such growth would be extremely rapid once it begins. Such a theft would quickly lead to serious economic burdens to the industry and a threat to national security."

There is already a large amount of weapons grade material unaccounted for in the world. Charles Thornton,

former director of nuclear materials safeguards for the USAEC claims that "the aggregate MUF (materials unaccounted for) from three U.S. diffusion plants alone is expressible in tons. None of it may have been stolen, but the balances don't close. You could divert from any plant in the world, in substantial amounts, and never be detected..." The statistical thief learns the sensitivity of the system and operates within it and is never detected" (emphasis added).

A blackmarket in plutonium means that terrorists and countries without reactors can manufacture bombs.

Atomic power proponents argue that bomb-making is too dangerous and too sophisticated an undertaking for terrorists. However, both the Mitre study group and the British Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution conclude that there is at least a possibility that a small group of individuals could manufacture a makeshift bomb but they would do so at great risk to their lives. The actions of

terrorist groups in the past indicates that many would undertake such risks.

Still, it is pointed out that terrorists do not need to use plutonium for bombs. They can simply release plutonium dust in an aerosol suspension or release it into a ventilation system. Plutonium dust is lethal when lodged in the lungs, even in minute amounts.

It seems inevitable that security will have to be greatly increased as more and more nuclear reactors are deployed around the world. Physicist and Nobel laureate Hannes Alfven outlines some of the requirements of a nuclear world: "Fission energy is safe only if a number of critical devices work as they should, if a number of people in key positions follow all their instructions, if there is no sabotage, no hijacking of the transports, if no reactor fuel processing plant or repository anywhere in the world is situated in a region of riots or guerilla activity, and no revolution or war — even a 'conventional' one — takes place in these regions. The enormous quantities of extremely dangerous material must not get into the hands of ignorant people or desperadoes. No acts of God can be permitted." If even only a few of these contentions are true then the nuclear industry is destined to become a garrison industry guarded by a paramilitary organization.

In addition, nuclear power generation is an industry that only a small, centralized technocratic elite can

operate. This elite has been likened to a nuclear priesthood by some. This is how prominent physicist and nuclear power proponent Alvin Weinberg describes these technocrats: "What is required is a cadre that, from now on, can be counted upon to understand nuclear technology, to control it, to prevent accidents, and to prevent diversion. . . Each country now has its own AEC that sets standards or, in some cases, actually monitors or operates reactors. Perhaps this will be sufficient forever. Yet, no government has lasted continuously for 1,000 years; the Catholic Church is the best example of what I have in mind, a *central authority* that proclaims and to a degree enforces doctrine, maintains the long-term social stability, and has connections to every country's own Catholic Church."

A high energy nuclear society is a society where the energy source can defile the environment with its wastes and simultaneously provide the weapons that can transform the world into a radioactive wasteland. It is a society where a highly centralized energy source needs to be protected from the people it serves by technocrats and a large security force. It is a society that erodes liberty. It is not a desirable society. C.S. Lewis has written that "what we call Man's power over Nature turns out to be a power exercised by some men over others with nature as its instrument." A nuclear priesthood?

Figure 1 Toxicity of Radioactive Wastes

Union of Concerned Scientists, *The Nuclear Fuel Cycle*, Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 1973, p. 47.

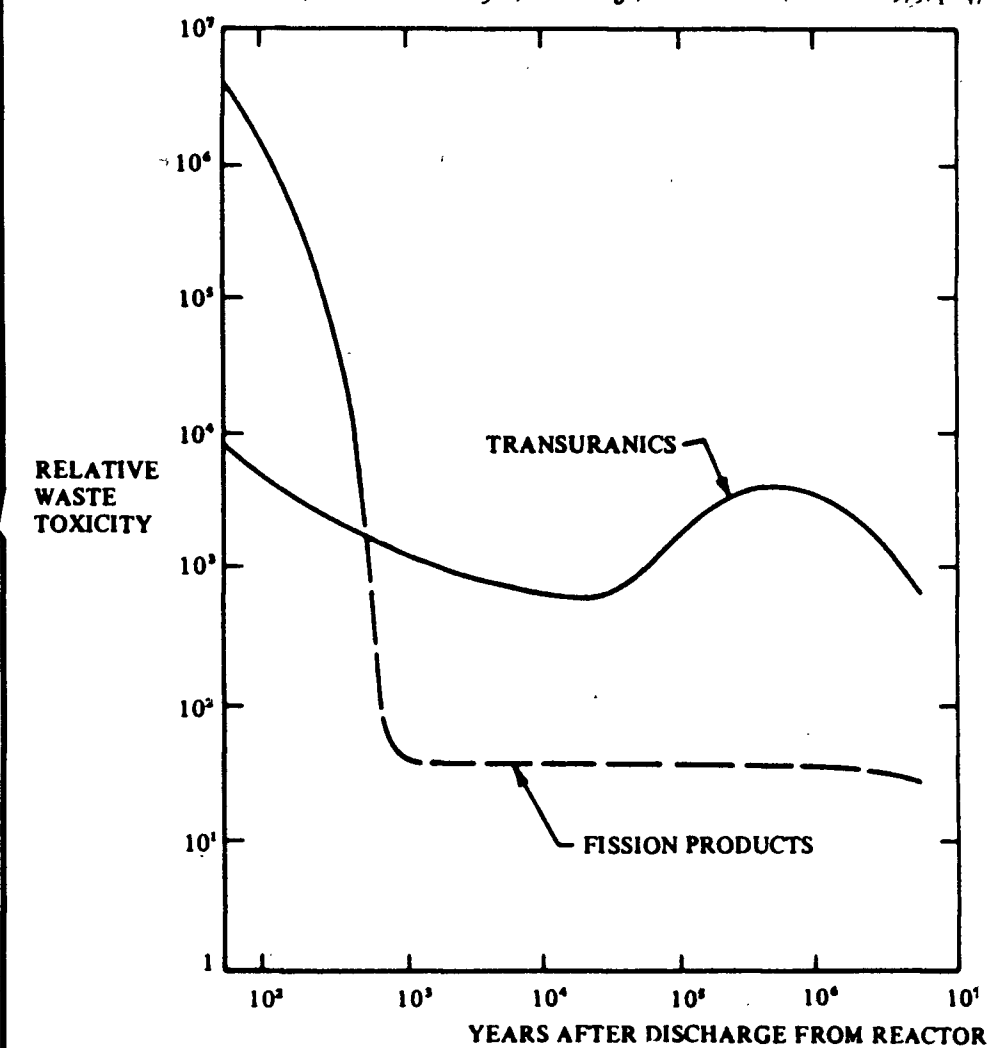


Fig. 1.
Source: *The Menace of Atomic Energy* by Ralph Nader and John Abbotts

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Religion more than theological grab bag

Cults offer prepackaged approach

by Lucinda Chodan

"I refuse to buy those neatly tied packages called grab bags in stores . . . people should do the same with religion," said Reverend Kenneth Larson at the U of A Chaplain's Association Symposium on Cults Thursday afternoon.

Larson, from Portland, and Reverend Colin Clay of the University of Saskatchewan addressed the history of cults and the differences between cults and conventional religions at the Thursday session.

"Let me begin by saying something about freedom of religion," said Clay. "In Canada, all those religious freedoms have a place . . . we're not concerned about sects."

Clay also admitted that Christianity has several of the characteristics used to define cults, including peer pressure and "something some might refer to as brainwashing."

"But there are some very clear distinctions between the Christian church and the so-called religious cults," Clay said.

He said cults have Messianic leaders and often

practise "heavenly deception" in recruiting followers.

On the other hand, Christianity does not have an earthly Messiah and it uses the Bible, not the earthly Scriptures of these leaders, he said.

Some people say these Messianic leaders represent a new Reformation of Christianity, Clay said. However, this is unlikely, he said.

For instance, Unification Church leader Sun Myung Moon says he is God's third attempt to redeem the world. Moon claims he was walking down a street in Singapore and God appeared to him in a vision, Clay said.

"God was looking for the Lord of the Second Advent and Moon sort of volunteered for the job," he said.

Clay said cults also used deceptive methods to raise money for their organizations. He cited a Hare Krishna group selling records in Saskatoon, which said, in turn, that the proceeds were for UNICEF, an alcoholic rehabilitation center and CKOM radio.

The Children of God also encourage female followers to

exchange sexual favors for money for the church or to recruit others, he said.

He also said the speed with which cults recruit followers is suspicious and liked it to "a Jewish boy showing up at a monastery Friday and leaving Monday as a fully ordained Dominican priest."

Clay said that recruits cannot be blamed for joining cults, though.

"Let's put the blame where it lies — with society," Clay said. "Business is too big, government is too big . . . idealists are particularly vulnerable to this kind of appeal."

"What is the problem?" Clay asked. "For the Christian community, . . . the cults I've mentioned are not compatible."



Reverend Colin Clay

For society, though, the pressure on cultists, the speed of recruitment, their paranoia and loss of doubt all present problems, Clay said.

"What should our response

be?" he said. "Because cult members are told that the outside world is Satanic, the most effective tactic may be love, he suggested. "That person is somebody's son or daughter."

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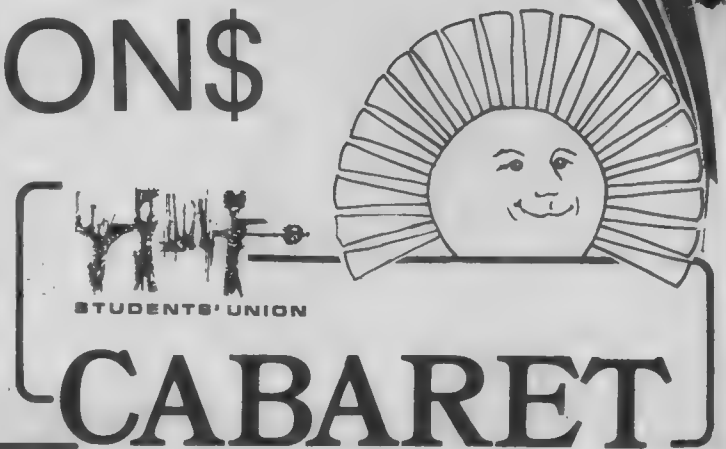
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“Universities might as well sell drugs”

South African investment criminal

MONTREAL (CUP) — Universities that invest in companies involved in South Africa should also consider investing in organized crime, says an anti-apartheid activist.

“The immorality would be the same,” said Dennis Brutus. “If they want profitable investments maybe they should be selling drugs, setting up bordellos or getting into pornographic films.”

Brutus, an exile professor at Northwestern University in Illinois and a prominent figure in the fight for the deracialization of sports in South Africa, made the statement in response to the argument, cited by many university trustees, that the sole obligation of a board of governors is to guarantee the best return rate on investments without considering political issues.

of a strike,” he said.

Brutus warned McGill students involved in the divestment campaign that administrations will often procrastinate: “At Northwestern we would meet the administration which would respond by saying they might form a committee on social responsibility and maybe even a joint committee with student and faculty representation. We soon found

struggle come sooner and be perhaps less messy in the long term. But there is no doubt we will win.

“And there is no doubt we will have to suffer as 1,000 students suffered in the ghettos in June 1976.”

Brutus called upon students to educate others as to the realities of apartheid.

“People watching the evening news seem so baffled, they cannot understand why people in Iran are so mad at the United States. But on the 31st of December 1978 there was Jimmy Carter in Tehran, toasting the Shah as the best friend of the Americans in the area,” said Brutus.

“People don’t want to be reminded of this complicity in

oppression. Very soon they’ll be watching South Africans rising up against apartheid and tossing it into the dustbin of history. Will they misunderstand that too? There’s another area to work in.”

During the question period Brutus was quizzed on the boycott of the Moscow Summer Olympics. He saw no analogy with the African nation’s boycott at Montreal in protest of New Zealand’s participation in sporting contests with racially-segregated South African teams. Brutus had helped organize the protest.

“We didn’t go into the Olympic arena asking for South Africa to end its policies in schools, in factories or in ghettos. We opposed them introducing their politics into the

sports field. The International Olympic Committee has no power over internal matters; it can only enforce its charter, which South Africa was violating by bringing its racist structures into the Games.”

“In 1976, the United States accused us of mixing sports and politics. They’re standing that axiom on its head. Now they are taking action not because of sports but because of Afghanistan,” said Brutus.

“I say you should not seek redress for political grievances in the Olympic Games. Any violations of the charter can be handled by the commission. I don’t think you should be bringing in issues over which the Olympic community has no control.”



Brutus was speaking at McGill University during the student-organized South Africa Solidarity Week.

Brutus said he could not comprehend how universities which pride themselves on being “bastions of morality whose goal is the search for truth and knowledge” could have financial holdings in corporations and lending institutions linked to the racist regime.

“It’s a society where blacks are voiceless and voteless, with no right to strike or to even talk

ourselves trapped in a vicious circle, running from one meeting to another.”

“You must expect these difficulties, especially if you see who runs universities,” said Brutus.

“What I ask of you is to help us remove this enormous octopus that strangles us and of which at least one tentacle comes from your country.

“You can help us make the

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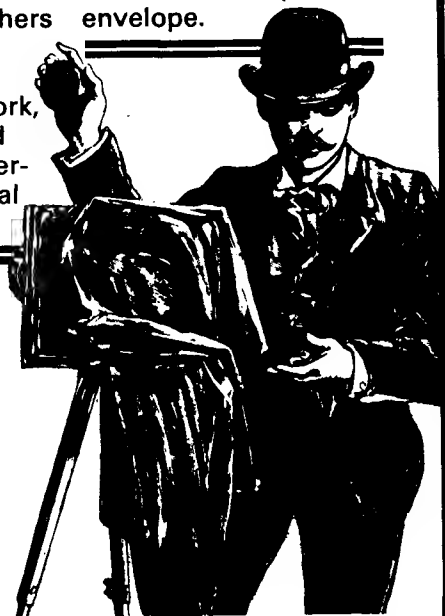
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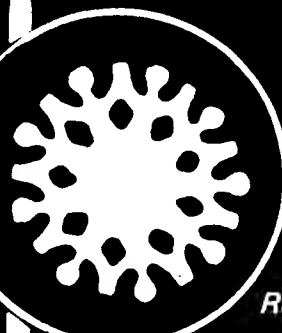


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INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

There is more to the university than textbooks. . .

STUDENTS' UNION BOARDS & COMMITTEES

External Affairs Board

Required:

- 5 students-at-large

Duties:

- Make recommendations to Students' Council on Political issues
- Grant funds to political clubs, religious clubs, and public service organizations
- Play a leading role with respect to relations with the provincial government

Forums Committee

Required:

- 5 students

Duties:

- Assist the Forums Director in preparation and execution of Students' Union forum events
- Solicit and review suggestions for subject matter and speakers, plus review applications for co-sponsorship of forums

Housing & Transport Commissioner

Required:

- 6 students-at-large

Duties:

- Make recommendations to Students' Council respecting housing and transport concerns
- Investigate development and zoning plans for the University area

Nominating Committee

Required:

- 2 students-at-large

Duties:

- Select commissioners of the Students' Union
- Select members of other Students' Union boards
- Select directors of Students' Union services
- Select speaker for Students' Council

Academic Affairs Board

Required:

5 students-at-large

Duties:

- Recommend to Students' Council on academic relations and academic affairs
- Advise and assist Vice-President (Academic) on implementation of Students' Union Policy
- Promote co-ordination and co-operation with faculty associations
- Consider applications for financial assistance from faculty associations

Building Services Board

Required:

- 5 students-at-large

Duties:

- Make recommendations to Students' Council concerning building policies at SUB
- Make policy recommendations to Students' Council concerning services offered by or to the Students' Union
- Approve allocation of space in SUB according to building policy

Administration Board

Required:

- 4 students-at-large

Duties:

- Aid in preparation of Students' Union budget
- Make recommendations with respect to club and fraternity grants
- Consider applications for non-budgeted expenses
- Aid in policy making with respect to RATT, Friday's, L'Express, SUB Theatre, Games Area, and other businesses.

PRESIDENT'S STANDING COMMITTEES

Purchase and Placement of Works of Art Committee

Required: 1 undergraduate student

Purpose:

- To purchase or commission works of art for installation in new or renovated buildings

Meets: At call

Archives & Documents Committee

Required: 1 undergraduate student

Purpose:

- To recommend policy to establish an archives procedure within the University
- To recommend retention, disposal, and preservation of University documents and historical manuscripts

Meets: At call

Security Advisory Committee

Required: 1 undergraduate student

Purpose:

- To provide a forum for the review and formulation of security policy
- To recommend security policy to the Board of Governors
- To ensure security policy is in conformity with the law and is applied consistently on campus

Meets: At call

Occupational Health, Safety, Fire & Emergency Measures Committee

Required: 1 undergraduate student

Purpose:

- To advise the President on policy with respect to emergency measures, safety, fire and health matters
- Must be available to review policy and administrative recommendations on emergency measures, fire, safety, and health matters

Meets: At call

Recreational Use of Physical Education and Recreation Centre Committee

Required: 3 undergraduate students

Purpose:

- To review recreational needs of students and staff as they affect scheduling of free time in the Physical Education and Recreation centre
- Establish policy for the use of the centre during non-class periods

Meets: At call

Student Employment Committee

Required: 1 undergraduate student

Purpose:

- To act as a liaison between the University and the Canada Employment Centre on campus for the placement of students in employment

Meets: At call

SU EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES



External Commissioner (Proposed)

- Assist the VP (External) in the investigation of problems relating to:
 - a) The funding of the University, and its effects on students
 - b) The accessibility of University education; particularly the effects of tuition fees, student aid, and differential fees
- Assist the VP (External) in organizing and implementing programs designed to deal with these problems

Forums Director

Duties:

- Responsible for the co-ordination and promotion of the Students' Union Forums Program
- Has overall responsibility for finances, room and speaker arrangements, and promotion of forums
- Chairs the Forums Committee

Remuneration: Under Review

SENATE

Required: 3 undergraduate students to sit on the Senate

Duties:

- The Senate's responsibility is to 'inquire into any matter that might tend to enhance the usefulness of the University' (*University Act, 1966*)
- The Senate meets five times yearly

Term of Office: 1 April, 1980 to 31 March, 1981 (unless otherwise stipulated)

Deadline for Applications: Friday, April 4, 1980, 4 PM (unless otherwise stipulated)

For Applications and Information, Contact the SU Executive Offices, Room 259 SUB, Phone 432-4236

GET INVOLVED!

Your Students' Union Working for You



Soviet dissident on campus

by Ken Daskewech

"Freedom is the consciousness that you have human rights, that you are protected from abuse and violence. In the Soviet regime you have no rights. You stand entirely powerless against an all powerful state."

After serving nine years of a fifteen-year sentence for the attempted theft of a Soviet airplane in 1970, Edward Kuznetsov and a co-conspirator were freed in exchange for two Soviet citizens convicted of spying on the U.S.

Kuznetsov received his first prison sentence for his participation in a democratic rights movement while still a student at the University of Moscow. For his role in a poetry reading and political forum, Kuznetsov received seven years of hard labour.

During a later prison term, Kuznetsov compiled a diary dealing with prison life and his increasing commitment to his Jewishness. The *Prison Diaries*, already published in the West, is to be followed by a second book about the Soviet Gulags.

Kuznetsov now lives in Israel, where he is pursuing a career as an author and continuing to work to publicize conditions of Soviet political prisoners.

disagrees, he says;

"The oppression in my country is so ugly that it even creates an ugliness in its opponents. The opposition has to work in conditions that are so abnormal that they are forced to become extremists. And if these people came out on top it is doubtful if the result would be better than what we have today."

When he was two, Kuznetsov's father died and he was reared by his non-Jewish mother (Kuznetsov is his mother's maiden name). Kuznetsov credits a wave of student unrest with saving him from becoming one of the "model Soviet citizens" he has come to despise. Similarly, he admits that it was prison which shaped his future by exposing him to anti-Semitism and needless brutality.

In his diaries he writes; "He knew that he had been condemned for nothing, for a child's game, for a twenty year old's romantic whim, for an impulse of the heart."

A burning desire to revitalize that part of him which was Jewish led Kuznetsov to reject his country and plan the hijacking of a plane in 1970. However, all were arrested before they managed to reach the aircraft. Kuznetsov was sentenced to death, later commuted to life imprisonment, a fact he attributes to international pressure brought to bear on his case.



Soviet Union is much more systematic in its attempts at defusing political movements than anything experienced by North Americans, he explained.

Mixing pointed analysis with humorous analogy and numerous quips at Russian authorities, the author emphasized the role of the Soviet economy in shaping both domestic and international strategies.

"The Soviet system . . . allows everyone to work but only at the expense of high levels of productivity," Kuznetsov said. For example, he said, a third of the Soviet population find its employment in the production and processing of agricultural goods, compared to a much smaller figure of 5 per cent in the United States.

Kuznetsov compares the official claim that unemployment has been wiped out in the Soviet Union in the 1930s to assertions made by Hitler and the Nazis about the eradication of unemployment in Germany before and during the last world war.

Domestically, he sees the situation as one of a never-ending 'slow-down' strike. Low wages earned by the average worker are quickly spent on securing the necessities of daily life. The claim that "no visible unemployment exists in the USSR," is made entirely at the expense of the Russian worker for whom any "right" to work has been replaced by a "responsibility" to do so.

Repression has also been integrated into the Soviet system for economic reasons, Kuznetsov said. The prison camps provide certain economic dividends to the government which it desperately needs. "The camp system has become part of the economy; slave labour is economically viable," he observed.

Responding to a question from the audience dealing with the current status of various nationalities within the Soviet Union, Kuznetsov replied, "Officially the problem is solved. Actually it remains acute, involving complex political issues, and not simply a variety

of demands for cultural freedoms.

"Moscow has always granted token rights to ethnic groups of smaller size, who pose less of a threat to government. However, larger minorities, such as the Ukrainians and Jews, suffer more and receive little encouragement to pursue cultural freedoms."

The possibility of a return to the Cold War has increased Kuznetsov's determination to publicize the violation of human rights in the USSR, and to re-evaluate the foundations of detente.

He is quick to admit that his release and subsequent swap, along with four other dissidents last April, came at possibly the height of detente. With the SALT treaty being discussed before the US Congress and Russia vying for Most Favored Nation trading status with the Americans, Jewish emigration from the USSR was at an all-time high and the dissident trade was part of a showing of good faith on behalf of Moscow. Since then, Senate opposition to SALT has flared with the situation in Afghanistan, and the question of reduced tariffs tabled, possible permanently.

"There has been tremendous changes in the Russian internal condition in the last few years. The Soviets thought twice about arresting anyone; they paused to consider the Western reaction," he said Wednesday. While the complexity of the present international scene leaves little room for hope, Kuznetsov is sure that pressure by the West would yield a positive response from the Kremlin.

Just after his release from prison, Kuznetsov told an English reporter;

"After all, not everything is wrong with this regime. There are very many Russians who see nothing to object to in the conditions and ideas by which they live. There doesn't have to be a change of regime. The wolf must be made to drop the lamb from time to time. But the wolf will remain the wolf, and there is no question of winning him out. That would disturb the balance of nature. The wolf has a right to live."



Kuznetsov (left) hasn't faded despite 14 years in Soviet prisons.

Edward Kuznetsov has become acutely aware of the ideological differences separating Soviet dissidents today. But more important, he feels, is that the commitment to fellow dissidents remaining jailed in the Soviet Union be kept. The choice is to either act or allow the brutality of the camps to take their toll.

Unlike Solzhenitsyn or Aleksander Ginzburg, Kuznetsov has no desire to return to his native country and he rejects Solzhenitsyn's conception of Western society as "suffering from spiritual exhaustion" and the "langour of excessive mediocrity." To a large extent, Kuznetsov says the Soviet system and its citizenry are suited to one another, and he expresses doubt at the thought of disturbing the relationship in too drastic a fashion.

A small, sturdy man, dressed in a conservative grey suit, Kuznetsov spoke through an interpreter Wednesday night at the U of A, answering questions with a mixture of thoughtful sincerity and cutting humor.

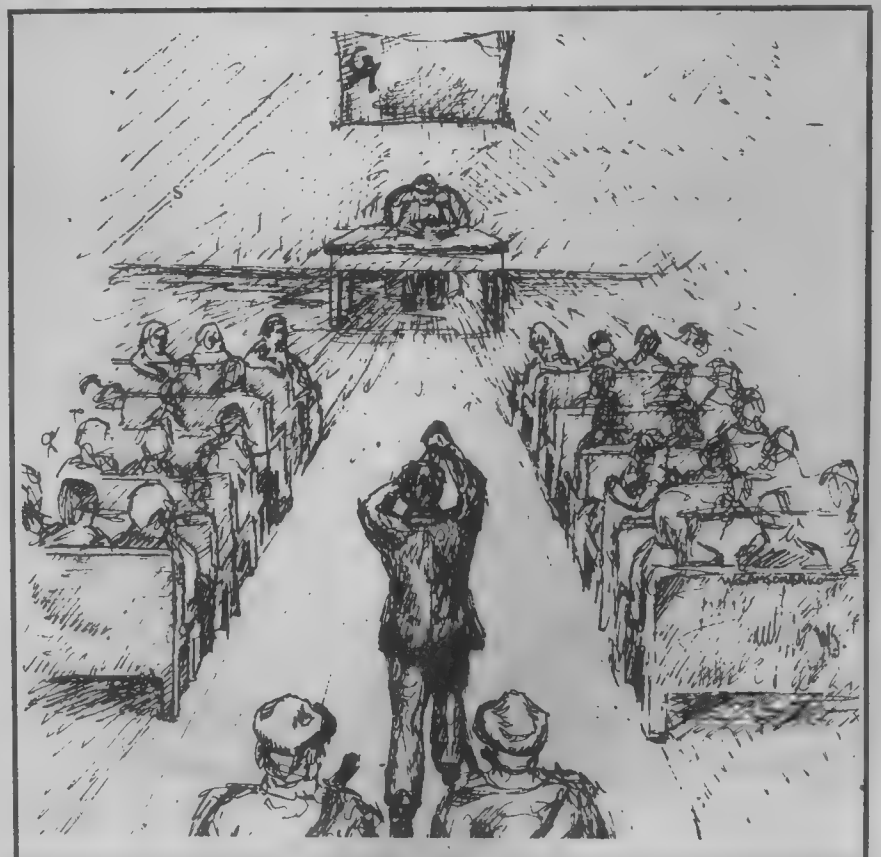
"As for the West, I have a better opinion of it now than before I came; there is a greater understanding and insight into Soviet conditions here than I believed possible. Of course, I have so far met only people who are well-disposed. I would like to think that they


are representative of the whole West, because what is amazing is to be at last among people who act from altruistic motives."

The pessimism contained in Kuznetsov's prison diaries remains largely intact, albeit somewhat diluted. Of his comrade dissidents with whom he

For a man who has spent 16 of his 40 years behind prison walls, Kuznetsov remains optimistic about the possibility of advances in civil rights in the Soviet Union. Allowing that the next two generations may see changes implemented, Kuznetsov is wary of the threats posed by the situation in Afghanistan and the upcoming Moscow Olympics. The Soviet regime will attempt to isolate dissidents from Western visitors to the Games, he said, citing recent crackdowns on Estonian activists as an example.

Speaking of the existence of repressive regimes in other countries tries, Kuznetsov stressed that none attempt to glamorize or propagandize themselves as much as the Soviets do. Much of what is labelled oppression in the West is mere imperfection in the economic systems of industrialized nations, he said. While those who are discriminated against in North America are struggling for their legitimate and recognized rights, oppression in the





MARCH


SUB THEATRE PRESENTS

CKRA 96

wed **26**
thurs **27**

**SPRING THAW
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sat **29**



Don McLean

SPRING THAW
Wednesday, March 26, 8 PM
Thursday, March 27, 9 PM
Tickets: \$6.50 advance, \$8 door;
Available: SU Box Office (HUB Mall),
BASS Outlets. Presented with CKRA FM and
the assistance of Alberta Culture.

DON McLEAN
• with special guest **ANDY BRECKMAN**
Saturday, March 29, 7 & 9:30 PM
Tickets: \$7.50 advance, \$9 door
Available: SU Box Office (HUB Mall),
BASS Outlets, Mike's.
Presented with CKRA FM and the assistance of
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Tuesday, March 25 - 7 PM & 9:30 PM
CATCH-22 Restricted Adult

Cinema Admission: \$2.50 (\$2 with SU ID)

**For more information
call 432-4764**

SUB THEATRE



W5 apology token gesture

MONTREAL (CUP) — "We do not consider the token gesture of CTV anywhere near a sincere and honest response to the public condemnation against W5's 'Campus Giveaway' show."

With those words the Ad Hoc Committee against W5 served notice that it would continue its attack on the television network for airing a program on international students that has been termed inaccurate and racist by the Chinese community.

The committee's Montreal branch was reacting to a statement of regret, aired by W5 on March 16, which said the program "sincerely regrets any offence that may have been unintentionally given to the Chinese-Canadian community."

Siu-keong Lee, committee coordinator in Montreal, said the W5 statement was not a real apology and did not satisfy the group at all.

"After having clearly insulted all Chinese-Canadians, CTV now wants to walk away by gently regretting the offence that may have been given, and says it is unintentional," Lee said in an official response to the W5 statement.

"We say this is neither honest nor fair. CTV must face the issue, admit all mistakes, apologize, and compensate."

The W5 "apology" came five months after CTV broadcast "The Campus Giveaway," which alleged that foreign students were taking the places of Canadians in certain university programs. Film footage and commentary left the impression

that the foreign students were overwhelmingly Chinese and ignored the fact that many students shown on the program were actually Chinese-Canadians.

In the W5 statement, the program admitted that it had incorrectly estimated there were 100,000 foreign students in Canada. It said the correct figure was 58,000, according to government estimates.

Western power conference

The Department of Canadian Studies at the U of A will be hosting a conference on the regional balance of power in Canada.

The conference, titled, *Power Shift West: Myth or Reality?* will probe whether Alberta's status as the OPEC of Canada will give rise to a significant and lasting structural shift in Canada's inter-regional balance of power.

The conference will be held Friday and Saturday March 28 and 29 at the U of A.

For further information, please contact the Conference Organizing Committee c/o Ms.

Sharon Rubiliak, Canadian Studies at 6-12 Humanities Centre, phone 432-5086.

Energy lecture

Sir William Hawthorne, a professor of applied thermodynamics at the University of Cambridge, will speak on *Energy Prospects and Problems*, next week at the 1980 Henry Marshall Tory Lecture.

Sponsored by the Friends of the University, the lecture will take place Wednesday April 2, at 8:00 pm in the Social Room of the Jubilee Auditorium. Admission is free.

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Arts Students' Association
 University of Alberta
 Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2J9

ARTS STUDENTS
ASSOCIATION
GENERAL MEETING

Thurs., March 27, 1980 • 3:30 PM-
 Rm 2-7 Humanities Centre

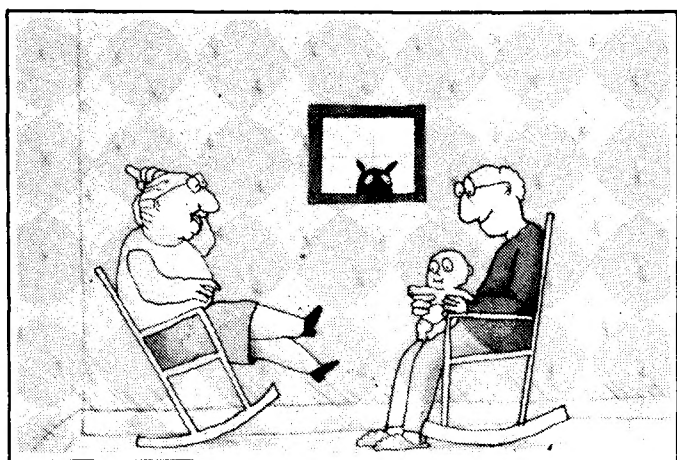


National Film Board of Canada Office national du film du Canada

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1980 ACADEMY AWARDS

including *GOING THE DISTANCE*, the Official Film of the 1978
 Edmonton Commonwealth Games and three previous Oscar Winners.



Scene from Every Child/Chaque Enfant

Wednesday
March 26

Sand Castle (1978)
 I'll Find a Way (1978)
 Special Delivery (1979)
 Nails
 Every Child/Chaque Enfant
 Bravery in the Field

Thursday and Friday
March 27 and 28

Descent
 Going the Distance

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12845-102 Avenue
 March 26.27.28
 8 PM
 Admission is Free



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CONVENIENT

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Bears set trap, catch CVC

by Karl Wilberg

Although most inter-collegiate sports have ended for the year the volleyball Bears' season is just starting. The Bears gained first place in provincial standings after defeating the Calgary Volleyball Club #1 team last weekend in Calgary. The meet, the second of three, uses a scoring system placing greater emphasis on successive meets.

Consequently, coach Hugh Hoyles is hopeful the Bears can win the title. However, the Bears and the Calgary clubs are close in league standings. CVC and the U of C Dinosaurs have a good chance to win because the final tournament standings will be weighted heavily.

The Bears gained first spot last weekend in Calgary by winning all six matches. First, the U of A beat CVC #2 two games out of three. The Bears went on to defeat Central Alberta 2-1. In addition, the U of A squad crushed the Edmonton Friars 15-4 and 15-3. The Calgary Ramblers put on a tougher fight, but lost 15-12 and 15-10.

However, the important matches were with the U of C and CBC #1. Both matches went three games and involved close scores. The Bears initially beat the U of C 15-12, but lost 12-15 in the next game. The final match was won by the U of A 15-9.

Undoubtedly, the toughest match occurred with CVC. Hoyles states his team had "warmed up easily" for CVC after the tough earlier match with the U of C. Hoyles goes on

to say the 15-0 first game loss occurred because "it's tough to keep up," and his team had "relaxed a bit."

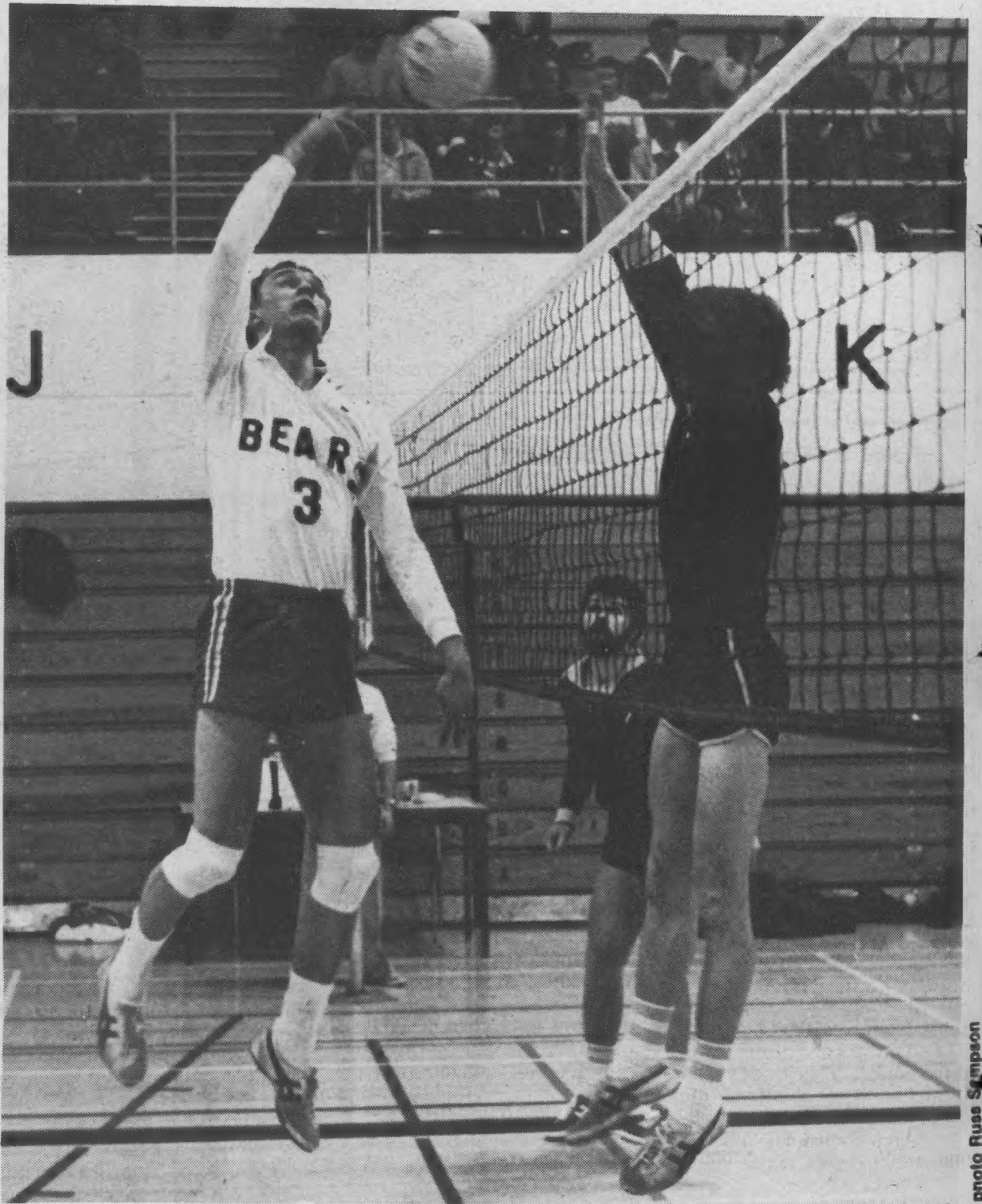
In spite of the 15-0 rout the Bears turned around to whip CVC 15-3. CVC came back in the third to prolong the deciding game to a 15-11 score. Hoyles mentioned the "last game was a see-saw."

Interestingly, CVC, in first before the meet, was beaten by third place U of C. Now the standings are close with the U of A in first with 100 points. CVC has 92 and the U of C now has 83. As Hoyles comments, "The title boils down to the third tournament."

In addition to their psychological edge from the recent victory, the Bears will play the decisive game here at the U of A. Hoyles is anxious to win because the victor will receive a Sport Canada grant to travel to the open championships in Halifax.

Perhaps the difference between the Bears' second place in the first meet and their recent win was in strategy. Hoyles emphasises Brian Watson's implementation of a 5-1 system. Watson is very familiar with the arrangement that uses one setter for consistent setting. Hoyles believes the team's skill with the system "proved to be the difference."

Whether the squad wins the provincial title or not next year is promising. The West is a tough league, but the Bears have a proven team. In addition, most of this year's players will return. Your chance to see the Bears in action for the final meet is April 5 in Varsity Gym.



Bears' Terry Danyluk attempts to beat frightened armadillo.

photo Russ Simpson

AIA vs Nats Thurs.

This Thursday Varsity Gym will be invaded by giants. The Canadian Olympic basketball team, and the Canadian Athletes in Action squad will play the third game, out of a four game series, at the U of A.

The AIA team, composed largely of American trained players, will give the National team a tough match. The National team took fourth at the Montreal Olympics, but the AIA squad defeated the USSR team last year.

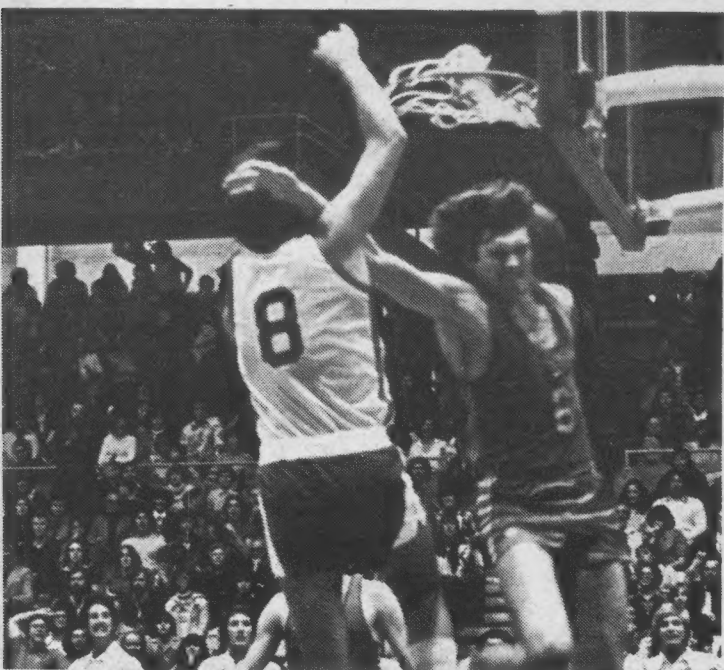
In addition, the AIA team has a 45-6 record this year and six players over 6'8". The AIA's top shooter, and guard, Harry Sheehy, has a 24.8 point per game average.

The nationals too have an outstanding guard in 6'8" Leo

Rautins. The Canadian team also have five year veteran Martin Riley who has been chosen MVP in the last two senior championships. The AIA nationals match is intended to give the Canadians good competition in preparation for the summer Olympics.

AIA is an organization involving Christian athletes. The organization also involves athletes from other leagues like the CFL. Their games involve a half time explanation of the AIA's purpose and the player's faith.

If only by their records the two teams should provide entertaining competition. The game is set for 8:00 pm and tickets are \$4.00 for students. Tickets are available at HUB, Bass outlets and Mike's.



Athlete in Action halts Russian hoopster.

Look before a leap

by Darrell Paranych

"Skydiving? Who me? That's only for fools with no regard for their life. Why would anyone intentionally hurl themselves out of a perfectly servicable aircraft?"

Why indeed. Ask any one of the 7,000 Canadian skydivers and they'll be hard pressed for an answer.

As you exit the plane from 10,000 ft. you step into a vast blue void. You feel that rush of air that spills around your body as you accelerate to speeds in excess of 120 mph. You watch your fellow jumpers slowly floating across the sky and link up in freefall. You locate your slot and by deflecting the air using all the parts of your body, you gracefully maneuver to gently dock into the formation.

With this completed, everyone breaks grips and flies around to the next formation, then the next. As you fall through 3,500 feet everyone breaks off, turns 180° and slowly brings their arms down to their sides. This gliding track position can allow you to travel across the sky over 2000 mph and 80 mph horizontally.

You flare out, check the sky above to see if it's clear and dump your main parachute. You find yourself suspended at 2,500 feet in incredible beauty. To feel that

charged adrenalin rush is more than mere words can describe.

At best one might say it is a combination of the speed and excitement of downhill racing, the grace and artistry of ballet and the beauty and silence of ballooning; and the better of the sum.

For the student parachutist, it's a long hard haul from the ground to the clouds. Initially a standard medical examination that indicates a generally healthy physical condition is mandatory. The fees paid are to cover the ever rising costs of various club membership, drop zone (DZ) usage and upkeep, equipment rental and maintenance, complete instruction and that very first one-way airplane ride. This year we hope to keep costs to a minimum and organize courses this summer for \$150-\$175 complete.

This course is taught by qualified instructors who are certified by the Canadian Sport Parachuting Assn. (CSPA). The audio-visual and practical instruction normally runs approx. 10 hrs. over a few nights. In that time, each student will become proficient in the parts and functioning of the equipment, aircraft procedures, exits, arched body position and count, canopy control, the parachute landing fall (PLF) and emergency

procedures.

soon the student enters into the world of bungees and BSRs, cheepos and CSOs, mods and mals, frogs and funnels, deltas and donuts, stacks and stars, pigs and poopsies and WDIs and wuffos. Para-code is spoken here and the student has a whole new language to learn.

Contrary to popular belief, skydiving is NOT a "Death Sport." New innovations in equipment coupled with proven methods of instruction and very high safety regulations make it safer than driving a car.

The first jump course is specially designed to give the student solid ground level knowledge and safety skills. The course dispels numerous misconceptions floating around about the sport and the associated fears they generate.

You usually would make a minimum of six static line jumps. This line automatically opens your main parachute as you leave the aircraft. The next step is short freefalls where you pull your main ripcord, on your own, after a brief count. All of the initial 30 some jumps are under the direct supervision of a jump-master (JM) until you have demonstrated enough freefall skill and knowledge to justify you for your first sport parachuting licence.

Skydiving from page 18



photo Ron Hesse

No, it's not a skydiver's wedding, but a casual 8000 ft. link-up last August.

The "A" level licence is the lowest of five levels the CSPA issues. These in turn qualify you to do higher, non-supervised dives at a lower cost. This also allows you to participate in other aspects of skydiving such as night and water jumps, sequential formation flying and demonstration jumps.

No matter how many jumps you make, you never forget that very first big jump. It remains clearest in your mind as if it were only yesterday. That first big leap may go like this: It is early Saturday morning as you crawl out of bed. Your entire body aches from countless arches and PLFs you've been doing the last three nights. Your throat is sore from yelling the count you must do on exit.

"Arch-thousand, 2-000, 3-000, 4-000, 5-000, check-000..."

Those words keep going through your mind as you get ready to go. A fellow student jumper picks you up and you head out to the DZ. During the drive you realize that soon you actually will be jumping.

After the last two hours of your training your JM instructs you to gear up. He carefully inspects your equipment from head to toe, front to back and pats your backpack saying "You're ready to go." As you wait as he checks the other two students on your load, that slight tingle of anticipation you've had the last few days now builds with a little more apprehension.

You clumsily walk over to the plane and practice a few dry-run exits. As you board the Cessna 180 you squeeze on to your knees facing the JM as he secures your static line to a metal ring fixed on the floor of the aircraft. You were the last one in ... that means you are the first one out!

A few minutes later you're airborne, slowly climbing to exit altitude. Now that tingle has grown to butterflies and they're big ones! A quick glance around at the other first timers finds they're in much the same condition.

Now approaching 3,000 feet above the DZ you see the people and buildings look like ants. You lose that sensation of height when that high up. The fact there is that much air between you and the ground, and that it is only that last inch that can hurt you is little consolation now. It is then that you realize you are fast approaching the exit point.

The JM smiles and says "This is it, do a good one!" He calls out "DOOR" as he opens it. A blast of cool air hits your face. The JM sticks his head out the door and signals the pilot as he lines up the plane for jump run. Now you can feel your heart pounding away under your jumpsuit. He looks over at you and calls "CUT" to the pilot to idle down the engine, and then "GET READY!!"

You hesitate for a split second then carefully climb out

and hang from the strut, surprised by the force of the 70 mph wind against your body. You look over at the JM, he gives you another smile then taps your leg and yells "GO!!"

Looking forward you mechanically let go, arch, and yell out "Arch-thousand, 2 ..." You suddenly stop as you are overwhelmed by a rush of sensations. All of your fears and apprehensions seem to burst apart in one great rush.

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sations. All of your fears and apprehensions seem to burst apart in one great rush.

You feel a tug on your shoulders and look up to see the most beautiful orange and white canopy you've ever seen in your life. Now looking around, you dangle your legs as you are in awe of the intense silence and beautiful sky and a half a mile above the ground. You feel like a carefree bird riding the cool wind oblivious of Earthly bounds.

All too soon you must prepare to land and perform a less than perfect PLF. The canopy crumples on top of your head.

As you untangle yourself you look up at the sky and feel two feet tall. "Wow, I did it!"

As you walk back to the DZ shack you have a smile from ear to ear. Everyone rushes over to congratulate you, asking 'how did it go, how did it feel?' The

only thing you can say is a quiet "fantastic!"

A smile remains on your face for hours. You're hooked, really hooked. Now you're a jumper, and you always will be.

They say "Happy are those who dream dreams and are willing to take that extra step to see them come true."

Skydiving is the dance of the sky: a creative endeavor embodying graceful precision and beauty.

To be able to fly is something most people only dream of. To float about in a vast weightless void of blue, to cut the Earthly bonds of time and gravity, to fly free: that's skydiving.

"... and once you have tasted flight, you shall walk the Earth with your eyes turned skyward, for there you have been and there you shall long to return ..."

There's More to Learning than Lecture Notes. . .

General Faculties Council sets the rules you live by on this campus. It decided last month that *all* freshman students will have to write English Competence exams. **That** is authority.

But **YOU** have a say in G.F.C.!

Forty percent of G.F.C.'s members are students and almost every committee has students on it. If you have the *guts* to make the decisions affecting 34,000 people, \$130 million, and **YOU** — then get *involved*!

If you're happy just showing up to classes, then forget it. But if you **DO CARE**, if you want to decide what happens to **YOU** — **YOU CAN!**

For more information, contact Chanchal Bhattacharya, Vice-President (Academic) or Dean Olmstead, President, in Room 259 Students' Union Building, or phone 432-4236.

After all, *you're paying* for what you get — and make sure you're getting *all of it!*

YOUR STUDENTS' UNION WORKING FOR YOU!



Terry Jonestown

AYE LADDIE IT'S A SAD DAY FOR SPORT. The loathsome menace of the running trails is out again now that the clime is hospitable. Yes, Jock the Ripper has been making a fiendish presence felt. The evil swine is sabotaging male suspensory apparatus. Stricken athletes, without proper jock support, are dropping like rocks. Campus security has released a voice recording of the ripper's latest threat. The sinister message says: "I'm warning you, chain-mail j-straps aren't stopping me and the rest of us at the Faculty of ..." Campus Security refused to release the rest of the dire message because "there's no need to incriminate the innocent."

SUCCESS COMES IN SPURTS. At least that is the Athletic Board's newest plan for overcoming those cyclical changes in athletic quality. The Board has planned a jock sperm trust, patterned after the Nobel prize winner's own bank, to create future generations of super-men. "Hot damn!" various coaches have exclaimed, "now we won't have to worry about those rebuilding years." Rumor is most coaches already have players lined up for donations. Coaches say, "What the heck, most guys do it anyway, but now it'll be useful."

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